

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 645.—VOL. XXIII.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

[Two Numbers, 1s. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

## WHAT LONDON REQUIRES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

THE Cholera continues its fearful ravages in the north of England. There is not a city or large town in the kingdom which has not been startled out of its usual apathy by the announcement. When danger is visible and tangible, and not to be warded off, authority begins to bestir itself. The house is in flames—and the tenant thinks it desirable that he should be insured. The steed is stolen—and the stable door creaks on its hinges, and will speedily be shut. Now that Cholera is in the land, the warnings of sanitary reformers are found to have been entitled to more respect than they received. Local functionaries think it possible that there may be danger to the public health in dirt, in stench, and in malaria. Corporations are alarmed: not in their collective capacity—for corporations never catch the Cholera—but individually, in the persons of the members of whom they are composed; they begin to feel that they too are mortal, and liable to the ordinary penalties which punish the rest of mankind for neglect of the laws of nature. It is recognised that the miasmata bred in the purulent and fetid cellars where vice and poverty congregate, may fly on the wings of the wind to luxurious mansions, and seize upon victims who never dreamed of the danger, or heard of it, except to neglect it, in the columns of newspapers, or in the pertinacious reports of sanitary inspectors. The zeal of public functionaries, at length awakened, will no doubt produce good effects in many parts of the country; especially in places where municipalities have sufficient power to act, and well-defined jurisdictions, in which to extend their operations. But in London, where the hand of authority is more urgently needed than anywhere else, the people at the eleventh hour are asking what will be, or can be, done to ward off the evil; or, if that be impossible, what measures can be adopted to lessen its intensity for the present, and to prevent its recurrence for the future?

It is easy to see that all which can now be done will fall very far

short of what the circumstances require. There will be a house to house visitation of the densest and most unwholesome parts of the metropolis. Over-crowded lodging-houses will be compelled to disgorge a portion of the superabundant misery, beggary, and vice that crawls into them to rot and fester, like maggots in thick corruption. Reeking alleys will receive a scanty, but a welcome ablution; squalid tenements will be whitewashed, pigsties will be removed from their disgusting contiguity to the sleeping apartments where tramps and vagrants do all they can to imitate the habits of the animal with which they are so often found to associate. A few cesspools will be cleansed, and a few drains will be flushed. The result of these, and similar measures of reform and precaution will, in all likelihood, diminish the ultimate mortality from cholera at the rate of two, three, or even ten and twenty per cent. We would not disparage the value of any such efforts. Not to make them even at the last moment, would be to neglect a sacred duty. But to rely upon such efforts as sufficient, and to cease making them as soon as present danger shall have passed over, will be a neglect of duty equally to be lamented and condemned. The warning of 1849 was severe enough, but it failed to answer its purpose. As strong a warning is, we fear, about to be given in 1853. Let us hope that this time it will not be equally in vain; and that "out of this nettle of danger" we shall yet be enabled to "pluck the flower of safety."

But as regards this great metropolis, the public must not blind itself to the difficulties that lie in the way of effective sanitary government. Any sanitary reform, worthy of the name, is all but hopeless, while the old corporation of London is allowed to preserve its ancient jurisdiction, and while the municipality of the greatest and richest city in the world is restricted to a small nucleus, containing little more than a twelfth or fifteenth part of the population. This is the monster evil that requires to be corrected. London—by which we means the metropolis and all the metropolitan boroughs—ought either to be

mapped out into a series of municipalities, each governed by its local Mayor, and each forming a portion of a great federal union, complete in itself, but yielding allegiance to a superior or general Lord Mayor, as is the case in Paris; or it ought to be declared one municipality, with officers and functionaries, possessing powers co-extensive with its vast district. A Parliamentary Commission is at present sitting to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the Corporation, with a view to its reform, and adaptation to the wants of the mighty metropolis that has clustered around the original germ. We do not pretend to anticipate what the report of that commission will be; but of this we are certain, that no mere reform applied to the "City," and leaving the remaining part of the metropolis without a municipal Government, will have any effect in rendering London wholesome. It did not need the Cholera to inform the two millions and a quarter of people that are congregated together on the northern and southern banks of the Thames, that for want of a central and complete authority, the science of public health was practically unknown and almost utterly disregarded. But perhaps the visitation of the pestilence will impress the fact with sufficient distinctness upon the public mind, and enlist public opinion in behalf of the only remedy sufficiently large to cope with evils whose name is "legion." It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any extension of municipal government, or any possible increase of sanitary knowledge, will ever entirely eradicate epidemic diseases from such crowded places as cities must of necessity be. Yet it is not too much to expect that a properly-appointed municipality, with full powers of action and a jurisdiction co-extensive with the congeries of Parliamentary cities and boroughs which are commonly known under the general appellation of "London," might accomplish many reforms which are now next to impossible. London requires an abundant and cheap supply of water, not only to the rich, but to the poorest of the poor; a complete system of drainage; the purification and embankment of the noble stream that now runs through it, bearing miasma on its tide; pub-



CARLISLE FORT.

CORK LIGHTHOUSE.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

TRIBUNE.

ARROGANT.

AGAMEMNON.

LONDON (AT ANCHOR.)

CAMDEN FORT.

THE CHANNEL FLEET ENTERING CORK HARBOUR—SALUTING THE PORT ADMIRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



lic abattoirs at convenient distances beyond its outermost boundaries; the abolition of the barbarous practice of intramural interments; the widening of many hundreds of narrow streets and thoroughfares; and the prohibition of trades and manufactures, that are a public nuisance, and that contaminate the atmosphere by the smoke or the stenches which they belch around them. None of these boons are to be expected except in partial instalments, and at long intervals, from the agencies which at present direct the local affairs of the various parts of London. A vigorous Home Secretary, like Lord Palmerston, may, with much difficulty, succeed in shutting up a few over-stocked graveyards, or in compelling manufacturers to treat smoke like fuel, and consume it in their own furnaces. But no amount of vigour which he can display will cause the widening of old, and the construction of new, thoroughfares, or procure the purification of the Thames, or an abundant supply of wholesome water to the houses of the poor. It would be quite as difficult to obtain one out of the hundred Acts of Parliament that would be necessary under the present system to carry out the reforms which have been thus briefly indicated, as it would be to obtain one general act for the efficient government of the whole metropolis. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the severe lesson of another visitation of Asiatic cholera—if, as seems but too probable, the people be once again fated to undergo it—will have the effect, so urgently needed, of procuring for the metropolis the privilege of municipal government, exercised by scores of minor towns that do not contain the hundredth part of its population. It will be of no use, when the Cholera is amongst us, for the "City" to make itself clean, if Lambeth persist in remaining dirty. It will be in vain that Marylebone or Finsbury should take all proper measures of precaution, if the Tower Hamlets and Southwark should continue to breed disease and spread it over the rest of the metropolis. Large as London is, it is not too large for efficient sanitary and municipal control; and though the old Corporation may at present "stop the way" of improvement, by giving the semblance of local government when the reality of it is wanting, there are no difficulties to be encountered that energy and statesmanship may not surmount. Energy and statesmanship are not always to be had for the asking; but occasions of public peril are generally sufficient to bring them out. The actual existence of such peril at the present moment is not to be denied. Let the people of this great City look for efficient, and not partial, relief; and London may become one city, in fact, as it is in name, and the cleanest and the best-regulated in the world.

#### THE CHANNEL FLEET AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE arrival of upwards of twenty vessels of the Royal navy in the somewhat secluded naval station (of Queenstown) made great excitement among the inhabitants. Such a spectacle was never before witnessed by the present generation. For once the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" is at fault in seeking for anything approaching to a parallel to the present naval gathering. Neither under its time-honoured but obsolete name of "Cove," nor its more modern designation of Queenstown, has there been such a warlike display in the port as is now to be seen upon its waters.

Queenstown has long been known as a naval station, and seems to have been fashioned by nature expressly for the purpose. Here the river Lee, just before mingling its waters with the ocean, broadens out into a wide and ample estuary, deeply indenting the land towards the south, where, however, finding no outlet, it turns northward, again, and finds a narrow channel seaward through a gap in the hills to the west.

The result of this configuration is, that the estuary is land-locked in the ample embrace of high ground on all sides, except at the entrance to the westward, which is not more than a mile and a quarter across, from point to point, at the narrowest part of it; while, as if to complete the security of the shelter, Spike Island lies opposite to, and not more than a mile from, the narrows, acting as a natural breakwater against any sea that a west or south-west wind might send through the mouth of the harbour. Nor must it be forgotten that the entrance is as easy as the harbour is secure. There are no shoals nor sunken rocks in the way; and the largest vessel in the British navy, may enter at all times of the tide, and be certain of finding secure anchorage within.

While nature has been thus bountiful to the place, the resources of art have not been neglected to seal it against any hostile approach. At the narrowest point of the channel, two batteries have been erected, nearly opposite to each other—Fort Camden and Fort Caroline—each mounted with upwards of thirty heavy guns; while there is a third battery, on the seaward side of Spike Island. So that, supposing a hostile fleet to be rash enough to attempt the passage, they would be exposed to the destructive fire of two forts on each flank; while the guns from Spike Island would pound them in front. It may safely be said that the defences of Queenstown are complete.

Into this beautiful and spacious harbour, then, the Channel Fleet began entering on Saturday; and we take from the *Cork Examiner* the following details:—

About twelve o'clock on Saturday (the 17th) the squadron of Admiral Corry steamed into Cove Harbour, the *Prince Regent*, bearing the Admiral's flag, being the first in advance. As she came abreast of Camden Fort she fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered from the guardship; and the various ships of the squadron took their places in the roads. Then the squadron of Commodore Martin was discerned, steaming in from the direction of Kinsale, and forming a long line as they approached the harbour, the *Duke of Wellington*, bearing the Commodore's flag, taking the lead. At one o'clock a salute of fifteen guns, answered from the *Terrible*, announced their arrival, and immediately after the whole of the two squadrons had occupied their places. The following is the Fleet now in the harbour:—The *Queen*, *Prince Regent*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Agamemnon*, *Leopard*, *Valorous*, *Sidon*, *Amphion*, *Vulture*, *Desperate*, *Tribune*, *Highflyer*, *Arrogant*, *Terrible*, *Wizard*, *London*, *Blenheim*, and *Impetueuse*—in all, 18 sail. It appears that a portion of one of the squadrons, to the number of six, including two three-deckers (the *St. Jean d'Acre* and the *Princess Royal*), parted company off or near Clear Island, and was expected to arrive very soon. Some vessels, too, of considerable force are in company with the *Black Eagle*, in which the Lords of the Admiralty make their tour of inspection, and will be added to the number of the fleet already in our waters. The sensation which the arrival of this large and powerful fleet—the largest for many years seen here—caused, was amply evidenced by the crowds which flocked from the city from an early hour yesterday morning down to the very last available moment of daylight. Every steamer was crowded, and some had to start earlier, to escape the over-number which was pouring into them; trains of 10, 11, and 12 carriages were crowded to inconvenience.

The appearance which Queenstown presented was gay and animated in the extreme, being filled by dense crowds of all classes and conditions, added to and taken from every moment and all in movement. The day was beautiful in the extreme, bright and cloudless, and the surface of the bay was scarcely ruffled by a breath of wind. The fleet lay in a long and almost direct line, stretching from near the shore of Kuskenny right across to Carlisle Fort. Nearest the shore of all the vessels of large force was the *Prince Regent*, bearing the Admiral's flag, and beyond that lay the *Queen*; further on stretched the *London*, the *Blenheim*, the *Agamemnon*, and last of all, at the very extreme of the line, conspicuous even at that distance for her enormous bulk, the *Duke of Wellington*. Among these, and filling up the long line, were grouped the vessels of lesser magnitude.

During the entire day the bay was alive with crowded boats. The large barges of the ships-of-war were to be seen darting in all directions, proceeding from vessel to vessel, and gay parties filled all the shore-boats, whose course was generally around the fleet. Permission was very kindly given by those in charge to visit and inspect the principal vessels; but this permission was scarcely taken advantage of in the case of any but the

*Duke of Wellington*, that appearing to be the grand centre of attraction to which all attention was directed. Accordingly, her decks were for the greater part of the day filled with groups of astonished and admiring visitors, who could scarcely know whether most to admire the vastness of her proportions, so enormous and so just, the number and force of her great armament, the neatness and order with which the vast machine was regulated, or the almost unaccountable power of discipline, which enabled the thousand men who live, breathe, and have their being between her decks, to act with the unity of a single force. So much has been already said and written on the vast powers of this vessel, that it is scarcely needful to enter into any detail upon the subject; but an idea may be formed of her capabilities as a screw from the fact that, the wind having fallen short off Kinsale, she was obliged to get up steam; and, though with only half steam on, came into harbour at the rate of between six and seven knots an hour.

A not unimportant effect of the arrival of the Fleet, has been its influence upon the state of business at Queenstown. There has seldom been a worse season experienced by those who let lodgings, or whose dependence is placed upon the stay of visitors, than the past has been; but since the announcement of the coming of the Fleet, lodgings have been eagerly caught up, provisions have increased in price, boats and boatmen have got into remunerative employment, and altogether a general and increased activity is visible in almost every department of business. The arrival of the Lords of the Admiralty, and that of the remaining portion of Commodore Martin's squadron, will add to the interest of visitors, and will probably swell the crowds of sight-seers even to a greater extent than hitherto, especially as the arrangements made by the railway and river steam companies are such as will probably enable them to view the ships far out at sea.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The revival of the Turkish question, and the measures being and to be adopted to meet the dangers menaced by the dearth and scarcity of provisions for the coming winter—such are the points which seriously occupy public attention at this moment. The diplomatists most *au courant* in the matter seem to consider a rupture between Turkey and Russia as inevitable. Letters from Vienna, dated the 13th inst., announce that the Prince Menschikoff, who had arrived there, accompanied only by a secretary, had brought a new manifesto from the Emperor, two editions of which were to be published gratis—one for Europe in general, the other for Russia; that this document was couched in pacific terms, regretting the obstinacy of Turkey, which refused to see the dangers to which she was exposing herself; assuring Europe that it might confidently rely on the honourable intentions of the Emperor Nicholas; but concluding with the statement that the resistance of the Ottoman Porte to any arrangement compelled him to retain his present position, and to wait the course of events. It seems certain, at least, that Russia will not commence the attack, or pass the Danube, unless the Turks take the initiative. There is no doubt that the Divan is not in a position to be held responsible for what may occur on the Turkish side; for such is the fermentation of popular feeling, among Christians and infidels alike, that the slightest incident may provoke hostilities, which it had no desire to seek. At Damascus all is ripe for a general movement; and, at Broussa, inflammatory placards have for some time been posted; while the *ulémas*, who have a powerful influence over the population, warmly urge the Mussulmans to a religious war. A shot discharged on the borders of the Danube, and the train is fired. The Prince Menschikoff is expected almost immediately in Paris; from whence, it is said, he is to proceed to the general quarter in Wallachia.

Vast cargoes of grain are daily arriving at Marseilles, and more are yet expected there and at Toulon; while, at all sides, magazines are being built to receive these important importations. The Northern Railway has announced a reduction of nearly fifty per cent in its prices for the transport of grain; and the *Moniteur* proclaims a decree of a diminution, until further orders, of the duty on the importation of fresh and salt meat. The speech of M. Dupin *aidé* to the *Comice Agricole* of Clamecy (of which he is president), has excited much attention, and has been cited in the *Moniteur*, and from thence copied into most of the journals.

The continuation of beautiful weather—late though it be—raises the spirits of the vine-growers, and leads to the hope that the grape crops will not have altogether the disastrous fate that was predicted for them; though the harvest must, at best, be but a poor one.

Some fresh arrests have been made in the Faubourg St. Antoine; but these events have become too common to excite much interest at present; more especially as they are seldom maintained for long. It is said that certain false reports, leading to the belief that the *Conseil Municipal* was opposed to the system adopted by Government to hinder the increase of the price of bread, caused the manifestation which led to these measures.

The military fête at Satory, announced to take place on the 16th, for Ste. Eugénie, has been deferred till the 15th November, the St. Eugène. The camp, however, meantime presents a series of amusements and gaieties. On Saturday the installation of a Hippodrome took place, with a grand representation, at which the Emperor, the Empress, and a number of distinguished guests were present; and, on Sunday there was a display of arms and popular games, followed by a ball given by the officers in the Imperial tent.

The works for the embellishment of Paris are being continued with undiminished activity. The lake in the Bois de Boulogne, covering a space of upwards of four hectares, will be completed in a few days. In the Rue de la Monnaie has been erected the plan of a magnificent monument, dedicated to la *Concorde*, on the spot which it is proposed it shall occupy when realised. This monument is intended to form one of the decorations of a splendid street, starting from the middle of the colonnade of the Louvre, and ending at the centre of the Hôtel de Ville; to be ornamented by statues of François Ier., Louis XIV., and Napoléon Ier., surrounded by the principal men of their epochs. This project, conceived by M. Marcellin, has been submitted to Louis Napoleon.

The Emperor has accorded, at the request of the Préfet of the Haute-Saône, the sum of £100, for travelling expenses to fifty families of that department, about to start for Algeria, with the intention of forming a colony and building a village, to be named Vesoul-Benian. This is one of the largest attempts—if not the largest—that has yet been made towards emigration in this quarter; and it is hoped that its success will be such as to encourage, among a people little disposed to try to benefit their position by change of country, a movement which, if properly directed, can hardly fail to prove advantageous alike to those who go and to those who remain behind.

The dome of the Invalides is about to be regilt by the Rustz and El-kington system. This will be the third time that the operation of gilding this monument will have been performed: the first occasion was in the time of Louis XIV.; the second, in that of Napoleon.

The following is the itinerary to be pursued by the Emperor and Empress in their present tour:—Arras, Douai, Valenciennes, and Lille; on the 24th they are to visit the camp at Helfaut; thence they proceed to St. Omer, Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne, Amiens, and on the 9th to return to Paris. The Maréchal St. Arnaud is to accompany their Majesties.

The great theatrical event of the day is the appearance of George Sand's comedy, &c., "Le Pressoir," at the Gymnase. It is long since the play-going world has had so great an enjoyment as in witnessing this *chef-d'œuvre* of refinement of sentiment, simplicity, purity, truth to nature, and elegance of style and diction. We will endeavour to give

our readers as brief a sketch as possible of the main plan of this charming work, which, in the hands of about the best *troupe* in Paris—and that is not saying a little—has a rapturous success. Two young men of the working-class—carpenters—one, Valentin, a rustic Crichton; the other, Pierre, a less perfect, but still highly-interesting and natural character, entertain for each other a friendship, to the development of which the gifted authoress has given all the interest and excitement of romance. *Reine*, one of those women George Sand loves to paint, and paints so exquisitely, at once proud and tender, reserved and impassioned, resolute and enduring, suffering and uncomplaining, is beloved by both, and loves Valentin; who, unconscious of her preference, resolves to sacrifice his passion in favour of his friend, and maintains towards her a coldness she believes to be real; but which Pierre knows to be assumed, and which, with the blind jealousy which is the glaring defect of his character, he mistrusts, despite of all the proofs of Valentin's noble self-devotion. The working out of this simple plot; the drawing not only of the principal but of the less important personages; the inimitable beauty of language and sentiment, the pure and healthy interest of the work; form a whole to which no description can render justice. We refrain from giving the *dénouement* of this piece; which such of our readers as may be hindered from witnessing its performance should not fail to read, as one of the best specimens of modern French stage literature. The *Variétés* is giving a rich piece, "Les Enfers de Paris"—the name of which will give our readers a tolerable idea of its nature. It has a good deal of action and effect, and is sufficiently amusing to those Asmodeuses who are curious in scenes of the vice and corruption of a great capital. For ourselves, we prefer leaving the roofs on the houses where such spectacles take place, and are, therefore, but little competent to criticise works of this character. The re-opening of the Odéon took place on Monday, attended by the Emperor and Empress.

A tent for the autumnal exhibition of the Horticultural Society of France is being erected in the Champs Elysées. The show, which is expected to be very fine, is to open on Sunday, and to continue till the 29th of the present month.

The Emperor, on Sunday, gave a private audience at the Palace of St. Cloud to M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, to deliver a letter from the Emperor of Austria, notifying the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Henrietta, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, with Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant.

It is stated that the English in Boulogne intend to present an address of congratulation to the Emperor and Empress on their visit there.

M. Soulé has left Paris on his way to Madrid. He stops for a day or two at Bordeaux, but then goes on without delay. Time enough having elapsed for the Spanish Government to have expressed, if it felt or dared to express, any repugnance to receive the American Envoy, it may be presumed that the Court of Madrid has not made any objection.

The principles of Free-trade continue to make progress through the country, though slowly. The Council-General of the department of the Rhone, struck with the continued increase in the price of coal, has voted the following resolution:—

That, in order to impede as much as possible the incessant rise in the price of coal, the Government be requested to examine if it be not possible to repeal the duties imposed on foreign coal on its importation by sea and land.

Advices from the manufacturing districts speak of the satisfaction felt at the reduction of the import duty on foreign cattle, and add that the measure could no longer be delayed, in consequence of the excessive price of butcher's meat.

It appears that the sum which the municipality of Paris will have to pay the bakers for the artificially low price at which they have been ordered to sell bread, is estimated at the least to amount to £1700 a day. This loss is to be refunded to the municipality by allowing the bakers, at some future time, to extend their charges beyond the scale prescribed by the usual regulations.

The interminable Eastern question still paralyses the manufacturer, and the wholesale as well as the retail dealers. The supply of goods in the provinces is nearly exhausted, but the shopkeeper hesitates to buy until the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan settle their differences, and all alarm shall have passed away relative to the excitement which now undoubtedly prevails among the population of Constantinople.

Whatever may be the result of the Eastern negotiations, it is pretty generally understood in Paris that Emperor Louis Napoleon will not go to war. He is said to have expressed himself to that effect very recently. The particular reasons for that resolution are the deficiency of the harvest, the probability of the invasion of France by an enemy (which is not to be despised or disregarded)—the cholera, and the amount of paper now in the market in consequence of the numerous speculations to which a certain degree of prosperity has given rise. All these objects are with him of first-rate interest, and demand the almost exclusive attention and care of the Government.

A disastrous accident occurred upon the Paris and Bordeaux Railway early on Sunday morning. The scene of the accident was between Poitiers and Ligugé. The mail train from Paris came into violent collision with an extra luggage train coming northwards. Three engines were utterly destroyed, smashed to pieces in fact; and five of the railway servants were killed on the spot—viz., the driver and stoker of the two engines in collision, and the conductor or guard of the mail train, whose place is in the luggage van immediately behind the engine and tender. Besides two others of the company's servants who were more or less injured, several of the passengers received severe contusions and lacerations in various parts of the body. Mr. Graham, the Oporto wine merchant, was among the passengers who received slight injuries. M. Magne, the Minister of Public Works, and his Chef de Cabinet, were in the mail train, but escaped unhurt. The traffic was suspended by telegraph until the line could be cleared of the fragments of the engines and carriages. The accident was occasioned mainly by the circumstance that there is as yet but a single line of rails laid between Tours and Libourne, which latter town is some 25 miles from Bordeaux. The former Orleans and Bordeaux Company had their option not to lay their second line of rails until three years after the opening of the line throughout to Bordeaux, and although, since the amalgamation of the four companies, the laying of the second line of rails is proceeding as rapidly as possible at various points along the entire railway, unfortunately it is not yet complete. Owing to some extraordinary blunder, as yet unexplained, the signalling of this train to the station-master at Poitiers was not understood, otherwise he would have detained the mail train at the latter place till the other had arrived there. With a remarkably bright moon, and almost broad daylight, as it must have been about five o'clock in the morning, it seems surprising that the drivers of the respective trains should not have seen the powerful red lights in front of the engines, so as to avoid so violent a collision as must have taken place, to produce such terrible results.

Another serious accident occurred at eight o'clock on Saturday afternoon, on the Paris and Rou-n Railway, at Sotteville. In consequence of an error in fixing the points, two isolated locomotives driving in opposite directions, at great speed, came into collision. One of them was nearly broken into pieces, and the men who directed it were thrown on the ground with great violence and severely injured. They were immediately conveyed to the hospital.

##### HOLLAND.

The King opened the States-General on Monday. His Majesty's speech, delivered at half-past one in the afternoon, was, by means of the Dutch submarine telegraph, placed in the hands of London readers on the same afternoon. The Royal Speech notices the construction of the telegraph as of the highest interest to commerce. The King congratulates the country on the great success of the enterprise of draining the Haarlem Lake, and on the advantageous sale of the land reclaimed. The progress of the railway system is mentioned, and it is stated that applications for new concessions are encouraged as much as possible. The Government consider the harvest in Holland as less than an average one. Nothing is said by the King on the subject of Papal aggression.

##### GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia was to leave St. Petersburg on the 13th inst., for Warsaw, whence he will proceed to Olmütz, so as to arrive there by the 24th. He will not come to Berlin, and there will be no meeting between the Russian and Austrian Emperors at Warsaw. It seems to be as certain also that the King of Prussia will not leave Berlin for Olmütz.



In the proclamation of the Minister of Finance, that, in conformity with the resolution arrived at in the Zollverein Conferences, corn and all farinaceous products will for the present be admitted into Prussia duty free, the 1st of January, 1854, was fixed on as the term of this temporary repeal. This date has reference, not to any probable state of supply or market at that time, but to the circumstance that then the Zollverein receives an accession of several new members, formerly the Steuerverein, of whom it is known that at least Hanover and Oldenburg are favourable to a total repeal, or at least a very considerable reduction, of the duties on grain. It is competent to any state of the Zollverein to proclaim a prolongation of the above-mentioned term as far as regards its own territory.

The past week has been one of great excitement and display at Berlin. Public attention has been absorbed in the great military manoeuvres, which have been on an extensive scale, not less than 40,000 troops having taken part in them. The grand parade of Friday took place between Lichtenberg and Friedrichsfeld, on the same ground where, ten years ago, the two same armée corps were reviewed in the presence of the Emperor of Russia. The number of foreign officers present at the reviews was not less than eighty, of whom seventeen were English. According to the opinion of the latter, the management of these large masses of troops at the various manoeuvres has been worthy of all admiration. The infantry and artillery not belonging to the garrison of Berlin have returned to their various quarters; but the cavalry remained for a series of field-days, from the 17th up to the 20th inst. The Queen, with various ladies of her Court, was present at most of the manoeuvres. On the 17th, the cavalry had the ground almost entirely to themselves—sixty-one squadrons in number; but it is an unavoidable consequence of the great space required for the evolutions of such numbers of horse, and of the sandy soil in which these evolutions were executed, that little of anything like connected operations could be perceived, especially by a non-professional observer.

## ITALY.

It is stated that there are 30,000 political prisoners in the Papal dominions. The principal fortresses in the provinces are continually receiving contributions of political prisoners from the neighbouring towns.

## WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult., state that great anxiety was manifested for the arrival of Sir H. Barkly, to assume the government of the island. It is not yet known whether the Assembly will accept the Government compromise, or resolve to maintain their ancient privileges. Sir Charles Grey had already removed from Government House, and retired to his private residence. His Excellency had received an address from the Bishop and the rest of the clergy, on the occasion of his contemplated retirement from the cares of government. Mining speculations were still the order of the day, and engrossed a considerable share of public attention.

From British Guiana, our accounts are to the 25th ult. Two hundred and eleven coolies, who had served their apprenticeship, had departed for India. They carried with them £1000 in money, and a greater sum in ornaments of gold and silver, the result of their five years' industry. The coolies at the village of Mahaica, on the east coast, had broken out into riot, owing to some imaginary interference with their religious ceremonies; thirteen of the ringleaders had been arrested and committed for trial. Efforts were being made by members of the Legislature to induce the Portuguese Government to modify the restrictions which at present oppose themselves to immigration from Madeira.

The accounts from Trinidad refer to the ravages of the yellow fever in that island. Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton and Dr. Cleland, of the 69th regiment, both died on the 25th ult. The epidemic was prevailing to a considerable extent among the troops. The ship *Bucephalus* has sailed for Calcutta, carrying 282 men, 23 women, and 2 children, returned coolies. These people took with them 30,000 dollars in money, as their earnings in the colony.

Yellow fever was raging with much virulence in some of the Windward Islands, particularly at Montserrat and Trinidad. Several officers of the inter-colonial steamers had fallen victims to the epidemic. Captain Booth, the Governor of Montserrat, his wife, the only medical man on the island, and several others, had been carried off by the fever. The purser of the *Derwent* died on the 20th ult.

The insurrection in Tortola had been entirely suppressed; forty persons had been arrested and taken to Roadtown, fifteen of whom were subsequently released as having taken no part in the revolt. The military and police were very active in their search for the rebels, and were scouring the island in all directions. No vessel of war had arrived at Roadtown up to the 20th ult. The sum of 2686 dollars raised by subscription in the island of St. Thomas, had been transmitted to Tortola for the relief of the sufferers. The family of Colonel Chads, the officer administering the Government of the colony, together with most of the inhabitants who had taken refuge in St. Thomas, had returned to Tortola, and tranquillity was completely restored. The ringleaders of the disturbance were to be severely dealt with.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from Bombay to the 30th of July, and from Calcutta to the 5th of August.

The Burmese war is said to be over, but the present state of affairs appears to be little more than a suspension of hostilities, and a state of armed neutrality. Staff officers, whom the war had called to their regiments, are not allowed to leave them, and European women are restricted to Rangoon, on the ground that they would not be safe anywhere else.

A Calcutta paper says:—

The last mails from Rangoon have brought us lamentable accounts of the misery and destitution of the entire population of Pegu. There is a famine in the land. Rice, the staple production of the country, and upon which its inhabitants are as much dependent for existence as the Irish were upon potatoes before the famine of 1846, is so excessively dear, that it is beyond the means of any but the richest to purchase enough to keep body and soul together. A small basketful, which is here sold for about a shilling, there costs sixteen! A letter from Prome, of the 11th of July, states:—"Some hundreds of families came in from the jungles a week or two ago, in a state of starvation indescribable. Forty of them died in one night." A most liberal subscription, amounting to 6000, was raised among the officers at that station, and many starving people were relieved; but, though the subscription was a most humane and magnificent one, we may ask what, unless a miracle could be performed, is so little among so many? By the last accounts, the scarcity had been only in the most partial manner alleviated by the arrivals of rice from Calcutta; but there were sixteen to twenty vessels loading grain on the 1st inst., of an average tonnage of 500 tons, and of which, we believe, some have already left for Rangoon. In the meanwhile, the country is overrun with bands of dacoits. The river is so infested with them, that no merchant will venture up; and it is said that even the commissariat with a strong guard dreads the passage. The *Rangoon Chronicle* which we last received was full of nothing else but murders, dacoities, starvation, and cholera.

Rangoon and the whole province of Pegu is very damp and unwholesome. The troops suffer much from the climate. 200 officers have been thus disabled. Half the men of two European corps have positively been buried at Burmah. Some 1400 British soldiers have found their graves in that pestilential climate.

The general impression in India regarding the value and capabilities of our new possessions is, however, more favourable than that which will be entertained in England. A Ministerial Indian journal states:—

We have obtained possession of another of those great Asiatic deltas which team with the luxuriant fertility of the tropics, and have opened to our traders another river, which may well be compared, in its own size, and the richness of the tracts through which it flows, with the Ganges or the Indus. . . . We still believe, as we have always believed, that a third Burmese war is ultimately inevitable, and that our frontier to the eastward will shortly be Western China. . . . The Ministry did not desire the war, the Court of Directors regretted it, the public were scarcely reconciled to it, and it was denounced, from the first, by the English press as a quarrel about a swamp. Yet, in spite of press, Parliament, and people of the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and the Government of India, the red line, the mark of British dominion, surrounds Pegu. We have quitted the peninsula, and are fairly embarked in the affairs of Indo-Chinese Asia; and, if any one imagines the red line will remain at the 96th degree of east longitude, he has studied the history of India to exceedingly little purpose.

The table-turning mania had reached India. Nothing else was talked about at Bombay. It was said that at the last meeting of Council the members, having no more important business before them, and being obliged for appearance sake to remain a certain time in the Council Chamber, amused themselves with trying to send the tables round. The Hindoo servants are lost in astonishment at seeing their masters and mistresses standing in circles round hats and tables, and fancy that it is some magical incantation for prolonging the rule of the Company Bahadur. Among the English here there are more believers than sceptics; many have been converted by successful experiments being made with natives, by setting round a table Sepoys and others who have never heard of the process, and who have no idea of what is to

happen, and who are beside themselves with fright when the tables begin to move.

Lord Falkland expected to be relieved in the Government of Bombay by Lord Elphinstone, in October.

## AUSTRALIA.

Accounts about a fortnight later than those previously received have been brought by the Overland Mail. The dates are—Sydney, the 19th of June; Melbourne, the 19th of June; and Adelaide, the 6th of July. At Sydney importations continued heavy, and far in excess of the demand. The productiveness of the gold fields of New South Wales had considerably increased. The mines at the Ovens were likewise yielding largely, and new deposits were, from time to time, discovered. The prices of stocks and shares at Sydney remained steady. Gold was at 75s. per ounce; wool, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; oats, 12s. per bushel; hay 22s. per ton; and the rate of exchange on England, 2 premium.

## UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 30, 1853.

Whatever may be the ultimate success or failure of the New York Exhibition, whether considered as a means of advancing the industrial arts of the country, or simply as a private speculation, one thing is quite certain, that a cloud of complaints is gathering, which will, when the Exhibition closes, burst upon the devoted heads of all who are concerned in its management. Already the New York press has sounded the first note of dissatisfaction, which daily becomes louder. The want of energy displayed is surprising. The Picture Gallery and Machine Arcade are still unfinished, the South Nave is still crowded with cases, the Catalogue renders very little assistance to the visitor—the fine arts, sculpture, painting, &c., being entirely omitted. The confusion is further increased by the want of labels to the various articles, and thus; whoever visits the Exhibition for any other purpose than as furnishing an amusing promenade to while away an hour or two, returns dissatisfied and annoyed.

Many familiar objects have lately arrived—Power's Greek Slave, for instance—the notoriety of which at the "World's Fair" seems to have rendered it an object of great interest, the Gobelin Tapestry, and the Sèvres China. To the "Greek Slave" Power has added "Eve," "The Fisher Boy," and "Proserpine." Of the "Greek Slave" it is unnecessary to speak. The "Eve" is a larger figure than the "Greek Slave;" the pose of the limbs, body, and head is, however, similar, as well as the expression and features of the face: the arms and hands are differently disposed. The "Proserpine" is a bust.

The article in the *Times*, on the opening of the Exhibition, has excited the indignation of the New York press, which retorts upon the *Times*, and everything English, in language neither choice nor delicate. However severely an American may think proper to find fault with the institutions of his country, he will not permit any foreigner to do so with impunity. It is reiterated day after day, that the Corporation of New York, the Police, the Executive Government of the City, and the Post-office, are worse managed than in any city in Europe. From my personal experience, I should have no hesitation to endorse this opinion, and three out of every four men living in this city would do the same: nevertheless, let not the *Times* imagine it is free to express the opinion of even the majority, when that opinion has a tendency to find fault with any American Institution. It is the pride of the American heart to be considered a model nation.

Julien opened his first concert at Castle Garden last night, and met with universal applause, as a matter of course. No band of equal talent has hitherto solicited the judgment of the Americans. The decision and smartness with which the quadrilles were played took the New Yorkers by surprise; and Kenig enraptured them.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—The cholera is still extant at Copenhagen, and continues to spread in every direction in Sweden. Towns which have barricaded themselves against all comers are attacked as rapidly as those which are open. In Stockholm, four criminals in the cell-prison have been attacked, although they had no communication with others, or with each other. In Stockholm, on the 1st, there were 101 new cases, and 66 deaths; total, 960 attacked, and 404 dead. In Carlskrona, the local journal has been stopped, by the death of the compositors, &c. At Christiania, from July 25 to Sept. 4—attacked, 744; deaths, 473.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## JOHN CUST, EARL BROWNLOW.

This nobleman died on the 16th inst., at his seat, Belton House, near Grantham, in his seventy-fourth year. His Lordship was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, Vice-Admiral of the Lincolnshire Coast, a Governor of King's College, London, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S. He succeeded to the Barony of Brownlow, at the decease of his father, Brownlow Cust, First Lord, who had been raised to the Peerage, 20th May, 1776, in requital of the public services of his father, Sir John Cust, Bart., as Speaker of the House of Commons. The Viscountcy of Alford, and the Earldom, were subsequently conferred on his Lordship, by patent, dated 27th November, 1815. The valuable estate of Belton came to the Custs by the marriage of Sir Richard Cust, the second Baronet, (father of the Speaker), with Anne, sister and sole heiress of John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel.

The nobleman, whose death we record, married, first, 24th July, 1810, Sophia, second daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., by Amelia Egerton, his wife, only sister of John William, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, and by her (who died 21st Feb., 1814) had one daughter, Lady Sophia Frances, the wife of Christopher Tower, Esq., jun., of Huntsmore-park, Bucks; and two sons: the elder, John Hume, Viscount Alford, died, *vid. patris*, 3rd Jan., 1851, leaving two sons; of whom the elder—John William Spencer Brownlow, who recently took, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Egerton, on inheriting the vast Bridgewater estates—succeeds to the Peerage, and is now second Earl Brownlow. The late Lord's second wife was Caroline, daughter of George Fludger, Esq., of Ayston. By her (who died 4th July, 1824) he leaves three surviving daughters: the youngest married to Viscount Cranley. And his third and last Countess, who is still alive, was Lady Emma Sophia Edgcombe, eldest daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Mount Edgcombe.

## ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 16th inst., at Greenwich Hospital. It was only a few weeks since we had to record the sudden death of Sir Charles's brother, General Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B. From the ably-written and elaborate memoir of the deceased in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," we have compiled the following brief summary of Sir Charles Adam's career. In 1790 he entered the navy; in 1793 was present, as midshipman of the *Robust*, at the investment of Toulon; in 1794 bore a warm part in Lord Howe's famous action; in 1795 assisted in the operations which led to the surrender of the Cape; in 1800, being then in command of *La Sybille*, of 48 guns, participated at the destruction of five Dutch armed vessels in Batavia Roads; in 1801 took the French frigate *La Chiffonne*; in 1811 highly distinguished himself at the defence of Tarragona; and, in 1812, directed, with characteristic zeal and ability, the operations which resulted in the capture of Almeria, and the destruction of the Castle of San Elmo. On the 16th of May, 1814, Captain Adam assumed the special command of the *Impregnable*, 98, bearing the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in which ship he landed the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia at Dover; and in 1821, as acting Captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, accompanied King George IV. in his visits to Ireland and Scotland. In 1837, he attained



the rank of Vice-Admiral, and was subsequently employed as Commander-in-Chief in North America and the West Indies. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1835.

Sir Charles represented in Parliament, from 1831 to 1841, the conjoined counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, and held office as First Naval Lord of the Admiralty from 1835 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1847. In the latter year he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Sir Charles was born in 1780, the son of the late Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire, Baron of Exchequer, in Scotland, and Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, and sister of Admiral Lord Keith.

He married, October 14th, 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Patrick Brydone, Esq., and sister of the Countess of Minto. Sir Charles Adam was Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire.

## SIR WILLIAM CRISP HOOD BURNABY, BART., COMMANDER, R.N.

THE *Bermuda Herald*



announces the death (at his residence, Long House, on the 1st ult.), of this much-respected Baronet, at the age of sixty-three. Sir William was only son of the late Sir William Chaloner Burnaby, second Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of Crisp Molyneux, Esq., of Garboldisham, Norfolk. He succeeded to the title in 1794; and married, 2nd May, 1818, Eleanor, relict of Joseph Wood, Esq., of Bermuda. As he had no issue, the family baronetcy (conferred on his grandfather, Sir William Burnaby, a distinguished Admiral) devolves on the deceased's cousin, now Sir William Burnaby, fourth Baronet.

The late Baronet entered the Royal Navy in 1806, and saw service in the Mediterranean, at the evacuation of Scylla; in the operations on the coast of Catalonia; and in the last naval contest with America. In 1814 he was promoted to the command of the *Ardent* prison-ship at Bermuda; but since 1816, when that vessel was placed out of commission, had not been employed.

## SIR THOMAS FRANCIS FETHERSTONHAUGH, BART.

SIR THOMAS FETHERSTONHAUGH died, 28th ult., aged 53. He was third son of Sir Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, second Baronet, M.P. for the county of Longford, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Boleyn Whitney, Esq., of New Pass, Co. Westmeath. The founder of the family of Fetherston in Ireland was Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., of the ancient stock of the Fetherstons of Hethrege Cleugh, Co. Durham, who migrated to Ireland after the battle of Worcester, in which Sir Thomas Fetherstonhaugh was made prisoner, and afterwards beheaded at Chester.

The late Baronet married, first, Miss Adeline Godley, by whom he had three children; and, secondly, Miss L'Estrange, by whom he had seven. The eldest son of the first marriage, the present Sir Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., is married to Sarah, sister of Harry Alcock, Esq., of Wilton Castle, Co. Wexford.

## SIR HENRY ONSLOW, BART., CAPTAIN ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SIR HENRY ONSLOW died at 50, Brunswick-square, Brighton, on the 13th inst., in the seventieth year of his age. He was the elder surviving son of the late Sir Richard Onslow, K.B., who was created a Baronet 30th October, 1797, in consideration of his gallant participation, as third in command, in the victory of Camperdown. Sir Henry married, 7th February, 1807, Caroline, daughter of the late John Bona, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, and had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Captain Henry Onslow, now third Baronet, is married to Ellen Peter, niece of Deebie Peter Hoblyn, Esq., of Colquhoun, Cornwall.

The Baronets Onslow spring from a branch of the noble House of Onslow.

## COLONEL JAMES NISBET COLQUHOUN, R.A.

This gallant officer, Inspector of the Carriage Department at the Royal Arsenal, since April, 1852, died on Saturday, the 17th inst., at his quarters in the east wing of Woolwich Barracks, of disease of the lungs. The deceased was of very active habits, and introduced many valuable improvements into the department under his superintendence; he also spared no exertion in securing the means of rendering the naval, garrison, and field guns as efficient as the nature of the duty they were constructed for would permit them to be made. Colonel Colquhoun served in Spain from 1812 to the close of the war. He was employed under Lord John Hay during the civil war in Spain, and he served also at the Syrian campaign of 1840-41. J. N. Colquhoun entered the service, as Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1808; was promoted to First Lieutenant, September 8, 1810; Captain, November 6, 1827; Brevet-Major, December 2, 1836; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, November 10, 1840; Regimental-Colonel, November 9, 1846; and Brevet-Colonel, November 11, 1851.

## HENRY SKRINE, ESQ., OF WARLEIGH AND STUBBINGS.

This gentleman—a considerable landed proprietor in the counties of Somerset and Bucks—died on the 10th inst. The family of Skrine is stated to have been founded in England by Don Eskrin, one of those who followed Philip of Spain when that King came over to marry Queen Mary. Certain it is that the Skrines have possessed lands in this country ever since that particular epoch.

Mr Skrine, whose death we record, was born in 1788, the only son of the late Henry Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, by Marianne his first wife, daughter of John Chalie, Esq. He married, Jan. 21, 1812, Caroline Anne, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Spry, Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, Prebendary of Sarum, and leaves several children.

## HUGH EDWIN STRICKLAND, ESQ., F.R.S.

THE disastrous fate of this amiable and estimable gentleman threw a gloom over the close of the British Association Meeting at Hull; at which he attended as a Vice-President of the Geological Section. Of the ancient Baronet family in Yorkshire, one of whose ancestors was the peer, Lord Strickland, in the Protectorate of Cromwell. From early life Mr. Strickland was a zealous student of natural history, and in consequence of his proficiency in all its branches, but particularly in ornithology and geology, was chosen from Oriel College, Oxford, where he had taken the degree of M.A., to be Deputy-Reader in Geology, on the sad failure of Professor Buckland; and was also President of the Ashmolean Museum. Besides constant and valuable contributions to periodical publications, in which zoology, botany, and other topics of interest to the naturalist, are treated, Mr. Strickland obtained more permanent celebrity by his handsome and elaborate volume on the extinct Dodo, in conjunction with Dr. Melville. In private life we have not met with an individual who combined, in a more graceful style, modesty with intelligence, and the manners of a gentleman with the attainments of a man of science. Respect and affection attended him wherever he was known. He married a daughter of Sir William Jardine, with whom he was associated in the researches which are so assiduously and successfully pursued by that distinguished naturalist; and they were together at the Hull meeting, from which, unfortunately, Mr. Strickland departed alone in order to ascertain some geological strata between Retford and Gainsborough, on the Sheffield, Manchester, and Lincolnshire line of rail. Here, while engrossed in taking a sketch, and imprudently standing on the road, he was run down by the express train, into the course of which, near a tunnel which shut him from observation, he had stepped to avoid a coal-train passing in the opposite direction, and in an instant was a mangled corpse. The coroner's verdict was "Accidental death;" and few deaths, in the circle Mr. Strickland adorned, could be more sincerely and deeply lamented.

THE WILL of the late Bransby Blake Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., has been proved by the sole executor, Thomas Hanson Peile, Esq., bequeathing his property to his wife and children. It was unattested, being made in Jan., 1850, previous to the passing of the late Will Act. The personality was sworn under £6000.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS.

## NEW ORLEANS.—THE YELLOW FEVER.

HOLDING the keys of the whole west, and commanding the products of 20,000 miles of river navigation, the Crescent City, as it is proudly termed, has, during the last forty years, leaped into prodigious life and activity. Founded in the year 1719, New Orleans was little more than a village in 1782; and, stunted by the monopoly of Spanish rule, only contained 4000 inhabitants. In 1801 Louisiana was ceded to France, and leave was granted to the United States to use New Orleans as a place of deposit. At the time that Jefferson, with consummate policy, purchased the whole State, the population was not more than 8000, and was almost entirely French and Spanish. In 1812 the first steam-boat arrived from Pittsburgh, and forthwith the trade of the place, fanned by American enterprise, increased at a rate unprecedented elsewhere. In twenty years it contained 50,000 souls; in ten years the number was doubled. The cotton and sugar of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; the grain and flour of the vast and fertile Western States; the lead of Illinois; and the peltry of the Oregon territory; with all their active trains of owners and supercargoes, pour into the city for eight months successively in each year.

As the morning sun appears above the low horizon, the long crescent of three miles which rests upon the sather of waters appears to the approaching traveller, like a line of brilliant light. The centre of the enormous arch is the old Spanish cathedral, with its square in front; the rest of the picture is filled up by stores and buildings, with here and there a dome or spire, or the tall shaft of a cotton press.

On the water its key-tone is a fleet of steam-boats, while the abutments consist of the crowded masts of the merchant-vessels. New Orleans stands on the alluvial deposits of the waters during ages gone by, on soil so wet and swampy, that you cannot dig a foot deep, during the driest season, without coming to water. By a simple contrivance—extending the breadth of the foundation-walls, and laying them on stout planks—the inhabitants are enabled to construct the most ponderous buildings.

Before the Americans obtained possession of New Orleans, the buildings were of small size—chiefly low cottages, of one or two stories in height. So impracticable was it deemed to erect a stone building, that the foundation of the portico of one of the city banks was laid amidst a large crowd of Creoles looking on, half with wonder, and half with contempt.

The centre of a vast area of swamp, New Orleans is visited every year by a merciless pestilence, the Yellow Fever. When the intense heats of the summer are over, the breeze which comes from the north sweeps over the poisonous marshes, bearing death on its wings. While the trees and flowers, the orange and citron are in their full bloom, and the summer lightning plays through the clear air, and the clear moon shining through the cloudless sky turns night into day, the city is a huge lazaret house, the abode of the dead or dying. The crowded wharf is deserted, the streets echo no footsteps. In the words of the inhabitants, you may fire a cannon-ball through the principal streets without killing any one. In fact, the city is deserted by all Americans who can leave. After the first frost, about the month of November, the city fills once more. Vessels arrive from the sea, steamers from the upper country, and all is bustle and life again. The height of the season is from December to April. Enormous fortunes are continually being made in New Orleans during a few years' residence, and the spirit of gain reconciles the inhabitants to the unhealthiness of the site.

Before we proceed to notice the ravages made by the recent dreadful pestilence in the Crescent City, we may remark that the belief is rapidly increasing among the medical men and sanitary authorities in the United States that Yellow Fever is essentially a local disease, liable to spring up in any hot climate near the sea, where, besides a general heat and dryness of the atmosphere, and the prevalence of noxious effluvia from decayed animal or vegetable matter, there exists a certain change in the atomic condition of the air, which predisposes to epidemics.

Between the 14th of May and the 13th of August, 3836 persons fell victims to the yellow fever in New Orleans. On the 21st of August the deaths were 270 in a single day; the deaths for the week were from yellow fever, 1350; and from other causes, 230. This is a larger proportion of deaths to the number of the living, as we have already stated, than occurred during the Great Plague of Lon-

don. The recklessness in the streets and cemeteries was hideous; some 200 bodies lying unburied at one time, festering in the hot sun; a guinea a day offered to grave-diggers; negroes and convicts set to work, who, in the polluted atmosphere, could only sustain their courage with copious draughts of brandy; and at the gates and among the dead were heard oaths, jests, and horrid laughter. One writer describes how on one day there were fifty bodies unburied, which gradually accumulated to nearly a hundred—the decomposition of which caused the coffins or boxes to burst open. When called upon, the Mayor said he had no authority; the street commissioner had no authority; and the resident citizens of the Fourth District could not find any one who did have any authority.

The Mayor, however, took the responsibility to send the chain-gang—say about ten slaves—who are chained by the leg, and work in the streets and markets during the day, and at night are locked up in the workhouse. They went to work to dig graves; but, being prisoners, and not having any hope of reward or compensation to inspire them with energy, they worked slow enough. Mr. Kinshed, the Chairman of the Cemetery Committee of the Board of Health, went up at seven o'clock in the evening; at that time, he says, there were eighty bodies uninterred; that he found the chain-gang about leaving, and that he offered five dollars an hour for men to work, but could not get them. He states, by promises to the chain-gang of a good supper and plenty of liquor, that he induced them to go to work again. They worked all night, and this morning all but fifty had been buried. I visited the ground this afternoon. Some squares distant the odour from the bodies was very offensive. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery, the first thing which attracted my attention was an old negro woman stationed at the very gate of the cemetery, selling apples, peaches, pies, cakes, ice-creams, and beer. I found the chain-gang at work digging trenches, about 18 inches deep, and about 50 feet long; lime was then thrown upon the coffins, and dirt piled upon them. The tops of the coffins were from five to eight inches above the level of the ground. There were about twenty coffins—or, I should say, bodies—to be buried when I left; but, as the trenches were dug, and the chain-gang had only to place the bodies into them, and cover them with earth, they would soon get through. The negroes were all drunk; and they would let the coffins fall several times before getting them into the trenches. I will leave it to the imagination of your readers as to the scene presented at this cemetery, without attempting to describe it.

One New Orleans paper does attempt to describe it, but it is too repulsive for quotation. One circumstance frightfully illustrates the moral condition of this city of vice and slavery:—

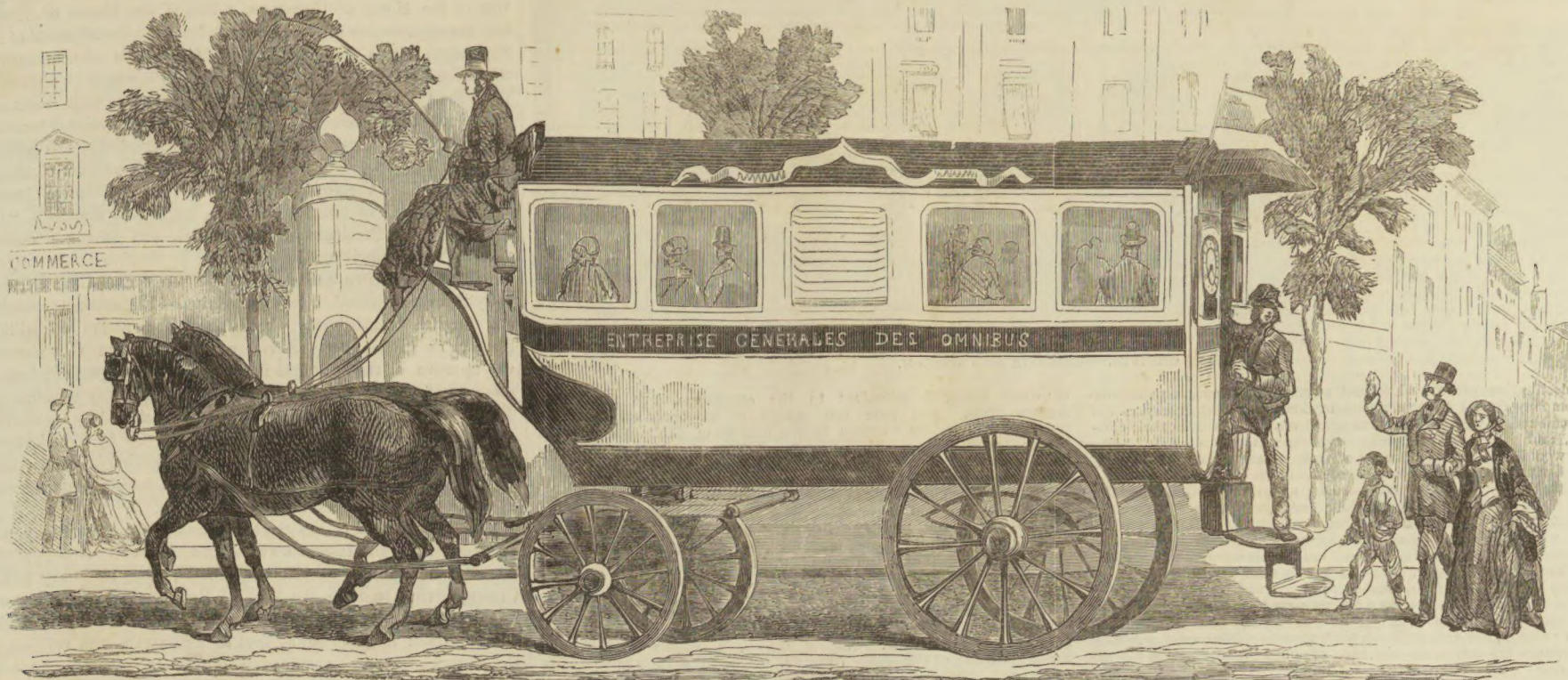
No sound was there of sorrow within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncouth labourers, with their bare shock heads, stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; and as anon they would encounter an obstructing root or stump, would swear a hideous oath, remove to another spot, and go on digging as before. The fumes rise up in deadly exhalations from the accumulating hecatombs of fast-coming corpses. Men wear at their noses bags of camphor and odorous spices—for there are crowds there who have no business but to look on and contemplate the vast congregation of the dead. They don't care if they die themselves—they have become so used to the reek of corruption. They even laugh at the riotings of the skeleton Death, and crack jokes in the horrid atmosphere where scarcely they can draw breath for utterance.

One of the local papers says:—"Deducting our native population and those who have had the fever and become acclimated, we should regard it as a large figure to fix the unacclimated at 30,000 at the breaking out of the fever. Of that number at least 3,000 have already been buried, and every day adds 200 more to the ghastly record. Should it continue in the same ratio, this frightful number will be swelled to 5,000 by the 1st of September, which is usually the date when the epidemic begins its ravages in our city. Unless some sudden and unlooked-for change occurs, the month of August will be held ever memorable in our annals for the largest proportionate mortality which has ever occurred in the history of pestilences."

At the latest dates the yellow fever was on the decrease at New Orleans. The number of deaths on the 3rd were 110; on the 4th, 96; and the total number for the week ending the 4th, 814; being a decrease of upwards of 600 from the returns of the previous week. It was estimated that there were only 6000 or 7000 unacclimated persons remaining in the city. At Mobile the number of deaths on the 3rd were 37, and on the 4th, 22. At Natchez the deaths from yellow fever daily averaged from thirteen to fifteen, although the population of the place was under four hundred.



PUBLIC CONVEYANCES IN PARIS.



PARISIAN OMNIBUS.

THE superiority of the hackney carriages of Paris to those of London, and the well-considered police regulations to which they are subject, having been a topic of general remark during the recent Cab Strike in the English metropolis, some particulars relative to the public conveyances of Paris, will not be ill-timed or unacceptable at the present moment. A few of the best provisions of the new Cab Act have been borrowed

By the division of the total expense by the number of vehicles, we find that the expense of each individual cab amounts to 12 francs 70 centimes (10s.) per day. It may be well to remark that this rate of cost is at this moment increased by the rise in the price of fodder, which has raised to 2f. 40c. (2s.) the cost of the keep of a horse, which ordinarily does not exceed 2f. 15c. (1s. 9½d.) It is also necessary to observe that the horses in question are fed within the city, where, in consequence of the duties levied upon the hay, oats, &c., brought into the city, the cost of keep is a little more than in the suburbs. In general, the large establishments of this kind have their stables without the walls of the fortifications, and by this means realise a saving which, however, does not exceed two-fifths of the cost of keep of each horse. 2f. 40c. for the keep of a cab-horse will appear very little compared with the usual cost of the food of a horse during hard work; but the cab-horses of Paris, like those of all other capitals, are in general badly fed.

The preceding estimate may be held to apply equally to the *voitures de remise* (glass coaches), with the exception that the horses are a little better fed; the difference in the cost of the keep is compensated by the exemption from the item of the fund for the acquisition of the privilege—the last item of our estimate. Carriages included in this category may be established without restriction, under certain regulations of police which limit their right of exercise, and hinder them from plying for fares in the public highway.

The expense of the omnibuses is much greater, in consequence of the relays of horses necessary, the continuous nature of the work, the weight of the vehicle and passengers (which requires greater strength on the part of the steeds employed), the greater number of *employés*, the multiplicity of stations, &c. We have carefully consulted the books of an omnibus proprietor, and we are assured that during a period of five years the service of a line of omnibus route employing 16 carriages and 160 horses, has varied between a daily

We are informed, upon competent authority, that a revision of the tariff of public conveyances in Paris, is at this moment under the consideration of the authorities. It is believed that the recent coalition of the London cab-owners has contributed in no small degree to this modification; but we believe we may assert that the reduction of the tariff will not have the same effects as in the English capital, be-



CITADINE.

from the ordinances of the French police; among which may be mentioned the obligation of the cabman to hand to his fare a card with his number printed upon it, and the provision that all omnibuses are to carry lamps inside after dark.

The public conveyances of Paris consist of 5984 *voitures*; namely:—

Cabs, to carry two persons .. ..	733
Ditto, to carry three to five persons .. ..	913
Ditto, supplementary, authorised to ply only on Sundays and fête days .. ..	355
	2001
Omnibuses, carrying seventeen persons .. ..	385
Ditto for railways .. ..	637
Ditto for neighbouring places .. ..	498
	1480
Carriages, called <i>coucouis</i> , for suburbs .. ..	25
<i>Remises</i> (answering to our glass coaches), for two and three persons .. ..	2478
Total public conveyances .. ..	5984

The number of persons conveyed by these 6000 *voitures* in round numbers amounts to 167,000 passengers per day, or 60,955,000 per annum. The carriages employ rather less than 22,000 horses, 6234 coachmen, 500 conductors, and 1900 ostlers; and give employment to 1400 clerks, superintendents, inspectors, and other salaried officers.



REMISE.

The following details will enable the reader to calculate the average expenses of each cab. They are taken from the books of one of the principal cab proprietors of Paris, who owns 80 vehicles and 200 horses.

	Per Day.
Feed of 200 horses .. ..	480 francs.
Repairs, &c., of 80 carriages and shoeing of horses .. ..	210 "
Right of station in the streets, and tax at the rate of 5 francs 50 centimes for three months (from this tax the English cab-driver is exempt) .. ..	54 "
Ostlers, &c. .. ..	48 "
Rent for stables.—Contribution to the city of Paris .. ..	50 "
Wear and Tear of Horses .. ..	66 "
Interest at five per cent for purchase money of privilege hereafter described at the rate of 10,000 f. each vehicle, or 800,000 f. for 80 vehicles .. ..	109 "
Total daily expense .. ..	1017 francs.

N.B. The wages of the drivers, ordinarily three francs (half-a-crown) a day, are regulated at the end of the day according to the distance he has traversed.



"MY-LORD."

expenditure of 64f. 60c., and 70f. per omnibus; the average being 67f. 30c. each vehicle, or about £2 14s. In this estimate is included all the cost of keep, maintenance of vehicles, taxes, superintendence, and even a percentage for accidents consequent upon the carelessness of the driver, which is put down at sixty five centimes (6½d.) each vehicle.

It is difficult to state with certainty the amount of capital embarked in this branch of industry. It may, however, be approximately stated at thirty million francs (£1,200,000), of which half goes to the purchase of horses, at the rate of 700 francs per horse (£28). It is also stated that the capital employed barely yields an average return of 6½ per cent; while the most prosperous of these vehicular undertakings do not realise a greater return upon the capital than 9 per cent.



FIACRE.

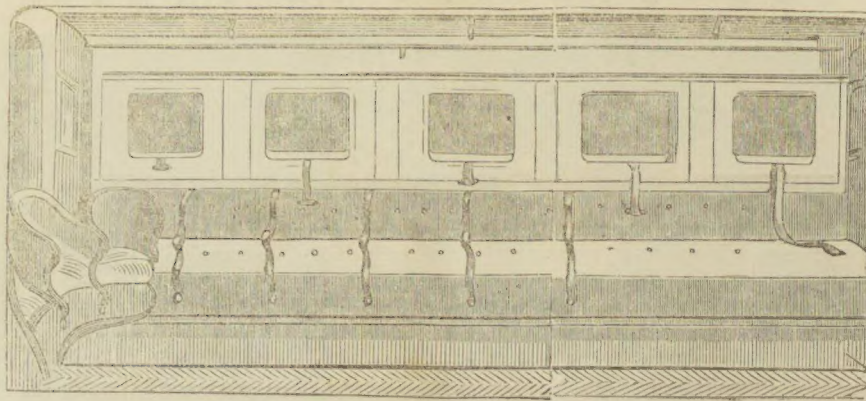
cause the actual state of things in Paris renders the reduction of fares not less desirable for the cab proprietors than for the public. The system of hiring *à la course*, or drive, without reference to distance, is not without its inconveniences. A drive from any part of Paris to any other part without stopping is called a *course*. If a cab be employed for a *course* the charge is only twenty-two sous, from six a.m. to midnight. In some cases the cabman is obliged to traverse a distance of seven or eight miles for this sum: in other cases, where the passenger wants to go less than a mile, he pays the same sum. The intention of the authorities, we are assured, is to remedy this inconvenient and absurd system by establishing a new tariff of payment by the hour and fractions of an hour.

With regard to the omnibuses, experience has shown that the interests of the proprietors of these vehicles are in accord with those of the public; and that they profit from the system of long courses. It may be necessary to explain here, for the benefit of English readers unacquainted with Paris, that there are numerous lines of omnibus established in Paris, which go to all parts of the town. Their price is fixed at 6 sous (3d.) for all distances; and all of them are in correspondence with similar vehicles crossing their own line, by which persons wishing to deviate from the direct line may do so without any charge by asking for a ticket. Instead of seeking to abridge this privilege, the omnibus management have not only sought to extend as much as possible the line of route, but to give facilities of traversing new and prolonged distances, by means of the tickets *de correspondance*, which give the passenger the right of changing his direction, and of getting into another omnibus, which will convey him



SUMMER RAILWAY OMNIBUS.





PARISIAN OMNIBUS.—INTERIOR AND SECTION.

to his destination without additional payment. If ever a public omnibus company should be established in London with such a system of correspondence, it would give them great advantages over their competitors, and would be extremely advantageous to the public, seeing that it would offer them the means of transporting themselves in every direction, without adding to the price of the drive.

The cabs and omnibuses of Paris are by no means distinguished for the rapidity with which they make their journeys; and it is difficult to understand how a people of a character so lively and restless should be content with public conveyances of so "slow" a description. The *voitures de remise* go rather faster, and are on this account preferred by those whose time is of value. It is calculated that a London omnibus runs sixty miles a day, while the distance traversed by the average of the Paris omnibuses does not exceed forty-eight miles, and the Paris cabs do not make more than twenty miles a day. It is doubtful whether, upon an average, the cabs go much more than two miles an hour, while the omnibuses are driven at the rate of 4.8 miles an hour during ten hours a day.

The vigilance of the police is centred upon one sole object—the comfort of the passenger. The regulations, whether relating to cabmen, drivers, conductors, or coachmen of remises, turn only upon the details which concern the public safety and convenience. These regulations establish rules of civility towards the passengers, and any breach of them is visited with extreme severity by the police.

Persons who have not visited Paris for many years, would fail to recognise in the humble, polite, and honest cabman of the present day, the successor of the cabman of former times—arrogant, uncivil, and whose wages were increased by a system of incessant extortion.

It is unnecessary to say that the regulation by which the cabman is compelled to present each passenger with a ticket, on which is printed his number, greatly favours this security. On the other hand, the police stimulate the probity of the coachmen by a system of annual rewards, which they distribute to those among them who have given the greatest proof of honesty. In 1851, the number of objects in gold, silver, bank-notes, forgotten by the passengers, and restored by the coachmen, amounted to 40,000*fr.*, independently of a great number of articles more or less precious. In this same year twenty coachmen were recompensed for their probity, and thirty-eight coachmen and drivers were honoured by special mention.

The reform of the cab system of Paris is greatly impeded by the "privileges" upon which, indeed, the system of public conveyances of Paris is based. These privileges, amount, in fact, to a monopoly; and when the Government propose to increase the number of public conveyances, to meet the daily increasing wants of the population, they are met by the cry of "injury to vested interests." The permanent population of Paris, according to the census of 1851, amounted to 996,067 inhabitants, or, in round numbers, 1,000,000. Dividing the number of inhabitants by the number of conveyances, we have only one carriage (of all descriptions) for the use of 166 persons. This calculation omits from view the visitors and floating population of Paris, who form so notable a portion of the cabman's clientele. Complaints of the insufficiency of the means of conveyance are frequently made, especially under the influence

of some powerful stimulant to the circulation, like the recent August fêtes. But here the system of monopoly comes in, to prevent the requisite increase in the number of public conveyances. The reader will have some difficulty in believing that, notwithstanding the increase of the population, the number of cabs in the city of Paris has not varied for more than a century! The privilege originally conceded to private individuals to establish public conveyances, has not permitted the Government to increase, by a single conveyance, the number for which the privilege was originally accorded. These concessions, which form valuable properties, are divided among a certain number of cab-owners, and may even be transferred to others. Thus, a concession for a single vehicle, or, as it is called, for "a number," is worth at this moment the high price of 10,000 francs!

The introduction of omnibuses was an injury to the profits of the cab-owners, who thereupon formed an association for the defence of their common interests. Among others, a society was formed under the name of *Compagnie Générale*, for working their privileges in common. This association—which comprises the greater number of the cabs now in circulation—is vigorously sustained by the other capitalists embarked in the trade, as well as by its members. It energetically defends its rights, and carries on an implacable opposition with those who offer to interfere with its monopoly.

The omnibuses of Paris are established upon a similar system. The authorities originally conceded to certain companies the right of traversing and taking possession of a given line of route, and of running a fixed number of omnibuses thereon, at the sole charge of paying to the city of Paris a yearly sum of 400 francs for each omnibus, besides the tax due for the right of circulation. This new privilege is found greatly to restrict the possibility of increasing the means of conveyance in the proportion required by the wants of the capital.

We ought to add, that if the Paris cabs leave much to be desired in respect to swiftness, such accidents as often occur in London are very rare in Paris. There can be no doubt that if the monopoly above described did not exist, the authorities would willingly throw open the supply of cabs and omnibuses to all the world under due police regulations. Compensation for vested rights presents its difficulties in Paris as elsewhere, but no long period will elapse without seeing a system in operation better suited to the wants of the vast and increasing population of the French metropolis.

Our Illustrations comprise engravings of all the best-known public conveyances of Paris. The "My-lord," a cab with four wheels, is supposed to be a favourite vehicle with English visitors. The *voiture de remise* is allowed to charge 1*fr.* 75*c.* for each course, or 2*fr.* an hour—a charge, as our readers will not fail to observe, much less than that made by the corresponding class of carriages (glass coaches) in London. The *fiacre*, with two horses, is rather more aristocratic in its pretensions, and will, besides, carry a larger party. The *citadine* is a species of four-wheeled cab. The omnibus *d'été* is used in the hot weather to carry passengers to the railways. Our engraving of the omnibus exterior and sectional view will enable the reader to understand how greatly superior the French omnibuses are to their English rivals in point of space, comfort, and convenience.

## THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EVERY one admits that the government of British India is susceptible of considerable improvement; but no one as yet has propounded a scheme winning the suffrages of a commanding majority. Perhaps the ingenuity of the Abbé Sieyès, the prince of constitution-mongers, would have failed to solve this complicated problem—which is the best excuse we can offer for the abortive legislation of Sir Charles Wood. The history of the East India Company is without a precedent or parallel in the annals of nations, and the mind is filled with astonishment in tracing its wonderful progress. We never meditate on its marvellous success without strongly feeling that "truth is stranger than fiction." Who could have believed, even with the utmost stretch of imagination, that a body of incorporated traders, commencing with a small capital, should become lords paramount of so magnificent an empire, and rule over 150,000,000 of people? But it is easier to win power than to use it wisely; and, it must be confessed, the East India Directors have thought more of the emoluments of private patronage than of the upright discharge of their public duty. They have sacrificed the natives to enrich their own families, and are about to pay the penalty of the crime. The sceptre is passing from their hands: who shall wield it in the future? Mr. Buckingham, in a recent pamphlet, which has just reached a second edition, proposes to answer this question. Its author has lived in India, and paid great attention to Indian subjects. He has written and lectured much on Oriental affairs, and is certainly entitled to a fair hearing; but while we assent to some of his propositions, there are others to which we must object.

Mr. Buckingham proposes to rest the sovereignty of British India in the Crown. "As a first step, therefore, let the Queen be declared by the Bill, and proclaimed in every city, town, and district in all India, as the actual Sovereign of that portion of the country now subject to British rule." None could disapprove of such a measure; and it is certainly most ridiculous in the East India Company, whose actual tenure rests on a twenty years' lease, renewable or not at the pleasure of Parliament, to style themselves successors to the Emperors of Delhi. Under the head of "Formation of a Home Government," Mr. Buckingham objects to a Consultative Council, to advise the Secretary for Indian affairs; being of opinion that the permanent staff of intelligent clerks, trained in the service, possess all the requisite knowledge of details. In this decision we do not concur. It appears to us most desirable that the Indian Secretary should have the means of consulting those who have resided in the country, and are well acquainted with the habits and customs of the people. Mr. Buckingham contends that as the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has no Consultative Council, a precisely similar rule should be applied to the Indian Secretary; but the cases are not parallel. The Foreign

Secretary has only to attend to [points of international law; the province of the Indian Secretary relates to internal administration—involving roads, tanks, canals, the draining of marshes, and the establishment of schools; and surely on such points, so vitally important to the social and material interests of India, the Secretary would be benefited by the counsels of experienced advisers, who had derived their knowledge from residence and personal observation. Mr. Buckingham, indeed, refutes himself in this part of his argument. Looking at the past, he says, "a practical knowledge of Indian affairs has never been deemed necessary for the highest of all offices in its government;" and then he proceeds to tell us, that "Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, Lord Auckland, and Lord Dalhousie, were all appointed without any practical knowledge of, or acquaintance with India, and all of them engaged in unnecessary and expensive wars." Now surely we want no better evidence of the value of practical and local knowledge; for had those Governors-General possessed it, they would not, according to Mr. Buckingham's own showing, have involved the country in worse than needless hostilities.

A section of the pamphlet is devoted to the subject of the "Representation of India in Parliament." It is proposed that the five presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and the Punjab—shall send members to the House of Commons, each Presidency returning five; the constituencies to include "the civil and military service, the officers of the army and navy, the British settlers—as merchants or planters, and the professional classes—as clergymen and ministers of religion, legal and medical men, engineers, and others." A similar scheme has often been proposed; but an insuperable objection has always been urged against it, and that is the necessity of imposing Imperial taxation on India, if admitted to a share in Imperial legislation. Moreover, were this privilege conceded, how could it be withheld from Canada, the West Indies, and Australia—nay, from any one of our colonies? If the members had only the right of speaking, the right of voting being withheld, the difficulty involved in Imperial taxation might, perhaps, be overcome; but Mr. Buckingham does not even hint at any such modification of their powers. He says, "It would be impossible to over-rate the benefits which would result from the light to be thrown on Indian affairs by twenty-five such representatives as these, independent alike of the Crown and the Court of Directors, having no patronage of appointments to sway their opinions or votes." But however this may be, the objections already urged remain in full force; and we are decidedly of opinion that a Consultative Council to advise the Indian Minister, constituted in the spirit of the plan proposed by Lord Ellenborough, is very much preferable to the scheme of parliamentary representation.

Mr. Buckingham proposes to change the title of Governor-General into that of Viceroy, and only to select men of the highest qualifications. The absolute choice is not to remain with the Cabinet, who are to nominate this officer. "As a check upon the

choice of the Cabinet, it should be required to be ratified by a vote of the House of Commons, a vote of the House of Lords, and the approbation of the Sovereign." As to the approval of the Sovereign, this is quite superfluous, for that is of course given when the Cabinet make their selection, and it would be absurd to place the Crown and its responsible advisers in such direct antagonism. The whole scheme violates all constitutional practice. Moreover, if the Viceroy of India were appointed after this fashion, why not the Viceroy of Ireland, and the Governors of all our colonies? The Viceroy is to be assisted by a Legislative Council—to be formed of ten English and ten native members, "the Viceroy being President of the Council, and having a casting vote." The Council are to be elected by the five Presidencies—two English and two native members from each. This electoral body is to be divided into two sections—Englishmen choosing the English councillors; the natives, the native councillors. So far as giving the natives a share in the Government, we approve of the principle involved in this suggestion; but on this part of the scheme our author is not sufficiently explanatory. This Council is not to be merely consultative, but legislative. If the hands of the Viceroy are to be tied up by a majority of one vote, or if his own casting vote is to decide his policy, then he would sink very nearly to a cipher, and no high-minded man would hold office on such terms.

We quite approve of the method proposed for educating young Englishmen for the Indian service, and also of that part of the plan which proposes to transfer the Indian army and navy to the Crown, giving to both the title of Royal. Some other general topics pass under review, such as what special duties the Legislative Council in India ought first to undertake—the revision of the revenue system—codification of the laws—proceedings in courts of justice—popular education—railroads and the improvement of the soil, with the culture of flax and cotton; but these we merely indicate as forming portions of the pamphlet, for there is nothing new or striking in these sections. We may dismiss it by saying that it contains many useful hints and some practical advice, but it has not solved the problem of the future government of British India. The field is as open as ever for publicists and statesmen.

## BOAR-HUNTING IN THE EAST INDIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dacca, July 8, 1853.

I ASSISTED the other day in a stirring scene, the narration of which may amuse the sporting portion of your readers. Three of us sallied forth one fine morning to rouse the wild boar from his lair. We had not beat long before we started a boar, who went away at a spanking rate. I got the lead with my chestnut galloway, and pressed him hard. As I was closing up alongside to receive his charge, two bullocks, tied together by a long rope, ran across my path, and nearly upset me. My friend Mr. Allan W., of Phoolbariah Factory, Dacca district, now came in for first spear. As Mr. W. speared the animal, it got between his horse's fore legs; and, in a moment, horse, rider, and hog were rolling over each other in a cloud of dust. Before W. could pick himself up, the boar rushed at him, seized him by the coat (which, luckily, was loose), lifted him off the ground, and shook him as a terrier would shake a rat. Mr. W. had the presence of mind to lie still, and pretend to be dead. His horse Rainbow—a beautiful grey Arab—jumped up and ran towards me, as if for protection—shaking and shivering in every limb. He then snorted wildly, and galloped off. Having got free from W.'s horse, I went at the pig, who immediately left W. and rushed at me with blood-shot eyes and champing tusks. My spear arrested his headlong career, and wheeling my horse off with bit and spur, I got safe away from the infuriated animal, who, giving a savage grunt, dashed at Mr. D., of Seemoodie factory, a celebrated hog-hunter and daring rider. The pig received a terrific job from Mr. D.'s herculean arm; but this only appeared to madden him. Again he rushed at Mr. D., whose excellent horsemanship enabled him to avoid the onset. The savage brute, foiled in his rush, now stood grimly at bay, his small malignant eye glaring on his foes, and his huge tusks gleaming snow-white from out the blood-covered jaws. After an instant's pause, the boar charged at each of us in our turn—Mr. W., who was unable to help, as his horse was not caught until after the fray, looking on as a spectator. From each of us the boar received many a severe wound, but he still gallantly kept up the fight. A powerful bull mastiff of mine now coming up, seized the pig by the snout, and held him for a short time. He threw the dog off, but after receiving some more spears, fell upon the field. A more gallant pig never walked the jungle plain.

Strange to say, Mr. W. escaped with no further injury than a graze from the boar's tusks along the ribs of the left side; and the evening's festive board found him singing the well-known song:—

Then pledge the boar—the mighty boar!  
Fill high the cup with me;  
Here's luck to all who fear no fall,  
And the next grey boar we see.

You can fancy we joined most heartily in the chorus. And now, Mr. Editor, until you hear from me again, believe me yours, very truly,  
SPUR AND SPEAR.

THE IRISH ART UNION.—This Association has just been started in Dublin; and, from the favourable auspices under which it has been commenced, it is fair to assume that it will command success. When such names as William Dargan, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, John Barton, Esq., John Lintalme, and George Roe, Esqs., are placed upon the Committee of Management, it is sufficient to ensure success to an undertaking of this kind, even though it be in the impoverished Sister Kingdom. We wish it all success. The Committee purpose, for the present, to purchase and distribute by ballot among the members of the Society, an extensive selection from among the specimens of modern art now exhibiting in Dublin, in the Fine Arts Court of the Exhibition, and at the Royal Academy. They have also decided that for future years the purchases for distribution should, as a general rule, be made from the Exhibitions of the Royal Hibernian Academy; but this rule is not to be inflexible, a discretionary power being placed in the Committee of Management, to purchase any work of merit of which they may approve. The Committee remark, that experience in the present year has shown that a demand exists in Ireland for paintings of a high class of merit; a Society, therefore, like the Art Union cannot fail to impart a stimulus to that demand, and to have the effect of developing and encouraging native art. Foreign artists are also invited to send their compositions, in order that the highest class of art should be introduced to the Sister Kingdom. The amount of subscription is limited to 10*s.* for each ticket; but for this year there will be no engraving distributed to the subscribers.

THE PEACH SEASON IN AMERICA.—A letter from Boston, September 2nd, says:—"We are just now in the height of the peach season. Here, this delicious fruit grows on trees in orchards. Fancy an apple-orchard, with all the apples, peaches, and you will have an idea of hundreds of places round this and other cities. In New York alone, 60,000 bushel baskets a week are sold. They are large, fine, and well-flavoured. What would you in England say, if you saw a labouring man carrying to his home great baskets of peaches, just as though they were potatoes? I bought a halfful of as fine fruit as I ever saw in Covent-garden for sixpence, English money. And the abundance and cheapness of other fruit is wonderful."

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—The prevalence and progress of destructive fires in America is, it may not be generally known, diminished very much by the use and application of what is known there as the steam fire-engine. In its form it is somewhat similar to a locomotive, throws upwards of a 200-foot jet, and about 2000 barrels in an hour, in from one to six streams of water. The machine may be put in operation in five minutes, requiring four men and four horses, and is calculated, it is said, to do as much as six of the ordinary hand-engines. At a fire in May last, at Cincinnati, of a large brewery, the engine discharged a cataract of 15,000 barrels of water in eight hours, and nothing but this could have saved the entire square in which the brewery was from destruction.



## Literature.

BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS. Bradbury and Evans.

"What do you think of 'Bleak House'?" is a question which everybody has heard propounded within the last few weeks, when this serial was drawing towards its conclusion; and which, when the work was actually closed, formed, for its own season, as regular a portion of miscellaneous chat as "How are you?" One obvious distinction is, that a great number of people who ask you how you do, make a practice of neither waiting for, nor listening to, your reply; they pay no attention to the meaning of their own interrogatory. But, on the contrary, those who inquire for your ideas about "Bleak House," think of "Bleak House;" and, if they do not really want to know your opinion, want you at least to know theirs. The same sort of query resounded at the commencement of this latest of Charles Dickens's labours, and for some little time afterwards. Then there was a silence: people read without comment; and now, when they have read to the close, they once more—only with greater noise—make a demand for each other's impressions; volunteering, however, each his own; without much show of heeding anything else. In the meantime, a distinct section have reserved their perusal till they could have the whole production in their hands at once. These last persons will probably have taken the best means of judging of the plot, in its separate and distinctive merits. They will speak, like the rest, when they have mastered the case; and, as they have shown less haste, they may, perhaps, make better speed. They have not felt themselves under the necessity of proving the vividness of their literary intelligence by a hundred contradictory criticisms, and they may say something comprehensible, something "that will hold water," respecting a work which is likely to last a good while, and to provoke praise or animadversion long after most of its present conversational commentators have ceased to comment upon anything.

Charles Dickens has become a very important character since the publication of his "Sketches of the Pickwick Club;" we are quite certain that if the present book were the first of its author's, it would strike the public with astonishment. But, partly because the world is so familiarised with his manner that people would recognise it in an anonymous work of his, and suspect it even in a work of his professing to be by somebody else; and partly because the extraordinary character of his early performances made impossibilities be expected in the matured powers and richer years of one whose youth produced wonders; and partly, also (it must be allowed), because, in some respects, even that reasonable amount of improvement which ought to have occurred has not shown itself; for these reasons, we say, the effect or success of "Bleak House" is not what it would indubitably be were "Bleak House" the first startling sample of a new class of fiction, by a young author in a manner the like of which the public had never before seen. The first rinsings and washings of the gold-soil of San Francisco would have assembled, if exhibited in one of our public buildings, a larger crowd than the great nugget from Mount Alexander, or any newer and greater nugget still from the neighbourhood of Geelong, could now collect. This is but an imperfect and wretched illustration, at best. But, though we anticipate that Mr. Dickens will never again write a work which will produce the same electrifying effect that attended his entrance into authorship, yet he must "write himself down" by a whole series of books unworthy of his fame, and must disappoint the confirmed partiality of the public for him by more than one or two egregious failures, before he can estrange a very numerous class of habitual admirers and readers, or "say backwards" that enthralling spell with which he has bound them. Still, the progress of time, the enthusiasm of the *nimia spes* (as applied to his literary productions), and the blindness of favour itself, have conspired to alter, by imperceptible gradations, the criterion by which Mr. Dickens is estimated. He was invited, for example, at the last general election, by many who had the franchise, to become their representative in Parliament. The demand made upon Mr. Dickens has tacitly changed since the time when he brought his first literary supply to the market. He is expected to be not indeed a writer of greater seriousness than he is, but a writer whose seriousness is of a kind with which Mr. Dickens has never sought to have much connection. Thus, some of our contemporaries (if we can understand them) reproach "Bleak House" with the infructuousness of what we must in conscience call its most artistic and beautiful exposure of the methods and proceedings of the Court of Chancery; because that artistic exposure, that new yet true and living diorama, is neither a political invective nor a legislative codification. It is like blaming Cervantes for not being "Moses-and-Son;" for not telling the errant cavaliers how to dress by self-measurement, instead of deriding their costume—for not writing a new rule of the twenty-four hours, guiding men unto the minding of their proper business, instead of a satire stigmatising their prevalent vagaries—for not exhorting them what to do, instead of providing that all future ages should laugh at what they did.

We mention the case merely to elucidate a general rule, and to recal to mind a canon of art; but certainly not imagining or insinuating that, in "Bleak House," Mr. Dickens has produced a work which is either in the same department or of the same genius as the masterpiece of Cervantes. In the first place "Bleak House" belongs to a broader and a nobler description of literary work than pure satire; and, in the next place, "Bleak House" stands by no means so high in the class of works to which it does appertain as the production we have mentioned occupies in its own less important field. We think very highly of what is termed the novel, which is to private life what history is to public life, and which undertakes to teach as much about individuals and about society as history undertakes to teach about states, politics, and empires. Such ought respectively to be the aim; and if it can be perverted, and is perverted, in the one, so can it be, and so is it, in the other also. It is possible to learn an immense amount of useful and very available information from good novels; and surely not much useful, not much available information can be gained from bad histories. Madame de Staël, who was rather an eminent personage, and who was regarded not without uneasiness even by Napoleon, tells us that she owed almost her entire education to novel-reading. Some less robust intelligences have owed their ruin to the same thing; but the abuse proves nothing against the use. All we want is to show that we do not attach too much importance to that species of literature, which, under fictitious names and imagined incidents, undertakes to represent real characters and probable destinies. The moral ought to be easy, and it ought to be instructive also.

"Bleak House" has one grand defect, while exhibiting every quality of its author's undoubted genius. People want some story in a work of fiction; and not only is the desire for a story perfectly natural and perfectly reasonable (as we could prove if we had time, and if, indeed, it were necessary), but it is, in an artistic sense, one of the essential elements of all good prose works of this nature. Now, most unfortunately, Mr. Dickens fails in the construction of a plot. This is the very point in which he has generally been weakest. No man, we are confident, could tell a story better, if he had but a story to tell. We suspect that he is not at all unconscious of his own deficiency; for, in "Bleak House" especially—and, we might add, in many of his other novels—he resorts to a thousand artifices to excite curiosity; and lo! there is nothing about which we need have been curious—there is no explanation by which, when our curiosity has been excited, it will be gratified or satisfied. A lawyer is deeply, and almost provokingly, interesting, because he knows a thousand secrets. What are they? We shall see; but we close the book, and have seen nothing. Here comes a man whom it is even exciting to watch; it is the celebrated detective officer, Bucket. Mark him well. He can find out anything. See him in the streets, in the day time. Follow him at night. Notice how he behaves to various characters. Now, he is in operation—he will infallibly reach what he is seeking. What is it? Again, it is nothing—or nothing which greatly influences what has thereafter to be unfolded. And this marked characteristic of Mr. Dickens's story-telling is no slight or trivial blemish. So far as the intrinsic congruities and self-evident laws of fictitious writing demand of the narrator a sort of artistic honesty, from which he may depart without being a bad man, but from which he cannot depart without being (in that at least) a bad author—so far, we say, Mr. Dickens violates, to his own injury, one of the obligations which he has undertaken to respect. We are speaking here of an offence which the Germans would call an *ästhetische Immoralität*. Of course, it is evident that all the immoralities and all the immoralities of the mimic world of fiction are but shadows; that the writer is in that world bound, not under pain of guilt, but under pain of nonsense; that his culpabilities affect him not as a member of society, in a personal sense, but as a citizen of the lettered republic, and a citizen whose usefulness, instructiveness, and value are to be estimated; and that, while his materials are permitted to be untrue literally, they are required to be both true and suggestive allegorically—faithful in their analogies

strict in their proportions, and scrupulously object-like in their tendency and settlement. Now, a story-teller professing to offer you a representation of real life, yet unable to construct a good plot, is under a disadvantage which we need not enlarge upon. But this describes Mr. Dickens's case only in part. The plot is invariably his great difficulty; and, like other gentlemen similarly circumstanced, having failed to overcome his embarrassments, he strives, by every artifice at least, to hide them, for the sake of his credit. He wants the reader to trust him. He has the art of exciting the most lively expectations; he has the art of sustaining them. Renewal upon renewal he obtains for these literary bills, during the whole progress of the story's existence; and, when it dies, there are not assets found to pay half-a-crown in twenty shillings. Mr. Dickens, the noblest, the most munificent of writers in all other qualities, appealing ever to the best sympathies of his readers—elevating, instructing, and charming them throughout; spending the credit which he enjoys at their hands in the most princely and even royal manner; honoured, beloved, and admired while his story lasts, is, when it is wound up, discovered to have been in one point on which he had required and received unwavering faith, a splendid and delightful pretender—a pretender, however, by whom it is pleasant to be taken in. It is some comfort to be even deceived in such a style; and people would sooner be cheated by Mr. Dickens than paid in full by many other writers.

Besides, this is but one small part of the account. Mr. Dickens fulfils his obligations, were they four times told, in the less mechanical duties of his inspired vocation. "Bleak House," like so many of his former works—like all, indeed, of the longer kind—has beauty enough, and power enough, and is full of passages which those who read them find reason to be glad they have read; passages which ever exercise a most decisive influence where they are designed to exercise it; and which, while they both warn and delight the unimplicated majority, expose fraud, unmask and brand hypocrisy, put selfishness out of conceit with itself, show the pampered turpitude of cant in all the truth of its revolting deformity, and confirm, by irresistible impressions, whatever feelings tend in our day towards the reconciliation of estranged interests, towards the promotion of healthy sentiment among the public, and towards the practical amelioration of society. In these respects the influence of Charles Dickens is, and has from the beginning been, pure, beneficial, and elevating. The same could not be said of many writers of equal, or greater, natural genius, and certainly of greater scholarly attainments. If, in fact, every author as gifted as Mr. Dickens exercised his abilities in a spirit as pure and as excellent as his, the good to the world would be greater than all that has been conferred by all the best Kings or Caliphs that ever existed upon the communities under their sway.

As usual, Mr. Dickens has, in this book, given to his readers many intellectual daguerreotypes to carry away. These are at once called up by the mere names of the characters; and with those names they will be identified for evermore. Thus, in society, a person might be at some loss to convey his impressions about an individual, whose dispositions, habits, and peculiarities he wanted to describe—but time and power fail. Now, however, a word bears the significance of half a dozen hours' delineations—you mean that the fellow is a sort of Harold Skimpole. Just so—with the exception: and the exceptions are marked off with ease, leaving one of those vivid ideas of the original, which could never have been conveyed but for the help of a great author—in this the most trivial and insignificant of his collateral uses, and, perhaps, collateral abuses. Very few modern writers have furnished, with respect to vulgar life, more of this stenograph—more of this hieroglyphical nomenclature—more of this algebra of conversational satire, than Dickens. At present, he has added some new full-lengths to his dreaded gallery (and may the salutary terror of it increase!)—to his dreaded gallery of the Denounced. Mr. Chadband (though painted with less than the full possible vigour, because undertaken with a vehemence of hate unfavourable to the more deadly effects of art) is a terrific presentment: his false eloquence, and still false religion, will avail his class no more. Mrs. Jellyby, again, is an admirable effort; and, for the sake of hundreds of families, she deserves to be at length brought out into the clear light, that people may see and feel what is the true value of such a wife, mother, and woman. Mrs. Jellyby is not the less, but the more, original in the hands of Mr. Dickens, because she had been inadequately, and, therefore, unsuccessfully, sketched already a score of times by less powerful writers. The total omission of a portrait is not half so good a reason for undertaking the subject as an omission or defect in the already attempted portrait itself. No theme can entitle a writer to the praise of being original; his treatment of any theme may; and Mrs. Jellyby is one of the most genuinely and racily original peculiarities of "Bleak House." Mr. Turveydrop is more of an abstraction; but that sketch is also both humorous and moral. As to Mr. Guppy and his associates, we by no means regard them, with a weekly contemporary, as failures, because they are "detestable;" nor can we agree that Mr. Dickens has discarded the character of "low humourist." Mr. Dickens never was a "low humourist;" and, therefore, could not discard the character; and Mr. Guppy and his set are meant to be "detestable;" and, therefore, cannot be failures on that account.

We cannot afford room for extracts, which, indeed, would be new to very few. We have not room ourselves to say all that this work deserves. Besides the humour, the feeling, the originality, and the freshness which abound in its pages, it is what most of its author's productions are—a model of honest, powerful, and beautiful English. In certain passages we have writing so exquisite that, without any merit but that alone, they would be worth perusing. "Bleak House" is not the best, and not the worst, of Mr. Dickens's fictions; but when we say that we think it superior to several of them which are in great and just estimation, we give it sufficient praise.

THE PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and the Northern Circuit. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Peter Burke, that a new and better biography of his illustrious namesake was a literary achievement to be undertaken. It was not only possible, but easy; and the necessity for it was as urgent as the opportunity was inviting. Able men, and diligent men, have employed themselves upon the subject; and in no part of this great man's career are the materials of his history either missing or scanty. But one or other of two blemishes has invariably spoiled every record hitherto attempted; either the public and political aspect of Burke's fate has been obtruded to so great an extent as almost to obscure from sight the personal and private tenor of his days; or, where it has been the object to present a picture of both, we find that the colours have run—nothing retains its proper place, date, sequence, or proportion—nothing is seen clearly—nothing remembered with distinctness. Here, then, for the first time, we may fairly say, has the public a truly adequate work upon a subject which is of national importance, belonging essentially to the history of the country, and touching, if ever a subject touched it, the glory of the English name, the renown of the Three Kingdoms. Every one will be satisfied with this simple and lucid account of Edmund Burke—an account in which his acts, from first to last, are compendiously and yet sufficiently and fully narrated. That is a summary of the literary character of the present biography, which belongs to the class of publications destined to be diffused in our day throughout the entire extent of the reading public; making such libraries as were once the envied monopoly of a few, the easy property of all. The sound literary value of the work is accompanied by the advantage of several illustrations of incalculable utility. Somehow, it is a certain and undeniable fact that we seem to understand men the better whose likenesses we behold, while we peruse their lives; and that it is not merely agreeable, but practically advantageous to be able to transport ourselves in mind to the very scenes, and into the midst of all the details of the very scenes where some memorable event was transacted, or some signal feat accomplished. The sense of words composed may be evident, the meaning of words reported may be unmistakable; but we want more than the sense or the meaning; we want the spirit, temper, air, the exact posture, the whole manner. These constitute the physiognomy of an era. As to individuals about whom we are reading, we will endeavour to picture them to ourselves; no one ever attempted to study human history, as algebra is studied, or to think of human beings as of abstractions. Everybody has, in his own mind, the spontaneous creation of an image, such as he cannot, indeed, always well, or, in any instance, completely describe, of every character, without one exception—though the arbitrary and fancy-born form is more vague and shadowy in some cases than in others—of every character, we say, of whom he ever read, or ever heard, in annal or in fiction, ancient or modern, living or dead. How glad are we to exchange this conjectural portrait for the faithful presentment! How curious and eager to compare the one with the other—our "foregone conclusions" with the true aspects and the actual appearances of person and place—our guess, in fine, with the reality! No detail is too trivial; because, who can tell from what detail, appearing trivial to another, he may derive, or from what minute particular

effect which he has disregarded or overlooked, another may derive, impressions the most ineffaceable, or new conceptions the most unexpected and yet the most pertinent and the most valuable?

It is a common and a very well-founded remark, that you cannot understand reported conversations, in their full bearing, so well as those to which you have listened yourself, and in which you have watched the speakers. No books can, indeed, give the reader a perfect equivalent for his personal absence from the scenes which they record; but it is quite evident that, among books (provided there be no disparity presumed in their literary merits), those which are ably illustrated make at least an approach—and the only possible approach—towards furnishing the equivalent. It may seem to very little purpose to know what was the personal appearance, for instance, of Cicero; since his words are before you—the words with which he electrified his audience; and it will not affect the purport of those words, whether he was dark or fair, tall or short; but, nevertheless, these pictorial accessories are nearly as important as they are assuredly interesting and delightful; for though they leave what a man said and what he did in exactly the same condition, there is something which they very sensibly affect and stimulate and sustain—we mean simply the attention of the reader, and attention is the out- and way-clearer of intelligence. The difference between a cleverer and a stupider person is not *always* in the capacity, but frequently in the temper, the disposition, the more easily and the less easily roused intentness of the two. Independently, then, of its agreeable and attractive nature, we are, for other reasons, the advocates and applauders of this new and improved class of illustrated books in matters of history and biography. We have not often seen a worthier specimen of that class than the "Life of Burke," which we would now recommend to our readers.

While this book has all the pleasantness of those narratives which treat of personal adventures—of the fate and career, in fact—of an individual, we need not add that, in a far higher sense, it is inexpressibly important. Burke's biography, from the year 1765, when he became a member of the House of Commons, till his death, ought to present us, of course, and does, in the present publication, for the first time—present us with a clear, readable, and entertaining story of his own affairs, in continuance of what led to his entrance into the political sphere; but it is a biography which also embraces the whole progress of English history, during that momentous interval, and in truth the history of the world. Such is the skill with which this double narrative is managed by Mr. Peter Burke, and such is the ease with which he keeps the one view abreast of the other, that the reader renews, and possibly in some degree extends, his familiarity with the transactions of an eventful era, while forming a close acquaintance with the foremost intellect who then lived, and certainly one of the most wonderful whom any age or any country ever produced.

Perhaps this admirable execution, this luminous and succinct arrangement, may be imagined to be the only literary qualities in which the present work differs from its less felicitous predecessors on the same theme. It may at least be thought that there is no new matter introduced, and that there can be none. This is not the case. A considerable amount of particulars will be found, which adds to the reader's knowledge of Edmund Burke. Nor is it merely in the contribution of a better measure of information that this production combines clear specific advantages with its general excellence; but in the correction, also, of several popular misconceptions and mistakes. The prevalent version, for example, of the dagger-scene in the House of Commons, and the impression diffused of Burke's supposed passion for false, tasteless, and histrionic effects, even in the midst of the gravest and weightiest deliberations, are really without the slightest foundation. A caricature by Gilray is, in this matter, responsible for a bit of spurious or perverted history; and we may mention, as we pass, that the very caricature is, with one or two other pictorial droppings of that era, reproduced in the present volume among the more serious illustrations. And, as a humorous fancy-sketch originated and established an erroneous notion of one incident, so a humorous passage of imaginative poetry, written by one who was a dear friend and an enraptured admirer of Burke's, and whose name, less illustrious indeed, yet is imperishable also in its inferior glory—Oliver Goldsmith—has tended to give apparent and certainly unintended authentication to an opinion utterly at variance with facts, and with the truth, about the style, the general character, and the customary effects of Burke's parliamentary eloquence. All these and many other particulars are set in their proper light—now and for ever. We must add, that we earnestly invite Mr. Macaulay, as well as all the others who have interested themselves in endeavouring to elucidate the Junius-mystery, or to comprehend it—we invite them all to examine well what the present publication contains upon that subject. The celebrated arguments urged by Mr. Macaulay in the "Hastings" article will, every one of them, support Mr. Peter Burke's hypothesis; whereas the considerations which he on his own side here submits in proof of it are far less accommodating: they are "non-transferrable;" they refuse to lend themselves to Mr. Macaulay's theory, which, in so far as it would have us believe that Junius was one unassisted individual, they are conclusively irreconcilable. If Junius was not a corporation plural, Mr. Macaulay's is by far the most powerfully enforced opinion that has ever been offered in favour of attributing the letters to any one isolated person. But try, in the present volume, and consider attentively, whether it be any longer possible to allow this last supposition.

Of Burke's writings, or of his speeches, we abstain from speaking; where should we end? On the essentially and pre-eminently "practical" character of his genius, as distinguished, for example, from that of Johnson (to whom he was indeed greatly superior both in natural gifts and in acquired knowledge), we need not expatiate. Of his character and of his history we leave the new biographer to tell. We regret that our space will not let us quote some specimens of the work, were it but a few of the shorter anecdotes. From beginning to end—whether striving for mastery with the redoubtable baker, at the Robin Hood, or with the Titans of his time in the Commons—whether in the retirements of home or in the occurrences of society—the hero of this story is described, and is recorded with equal success. The style of the work is quiet and clear, without tameness or monotony; and there are happy passages in which it rises into great vivacity and richness. It must, in fine, be a good book, with which one does not quarrel, on the subject of Edmund Burke; for among the heroes of civil life the history of the world has never made mention of a greater man.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.—On Monday about one hundred delegates from various parts of Europe, and other quarters of the world, representing twenty-six different countries, assembled in the Hall of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Brussels, for the purpose of endeavouring to introduce uniformity into the official statistics published by the respective Governments. It is proposed to adopt a general basis of calculations as well as uniform names and tables. M. Quetelet, the Director of the Royal Observatory of Belgium, and the President of the Statistical Commission, was chosen President. Accounts of the progress of statistical science in Denmark, Prussia, Austria, some German States, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, Switzerland, France, and England, were given by the respective representatives of those countries. The English speaker was Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, London, who stated that, with the approbation of Government, he had been deputed by the Registrar-General to attend the congress, and to draw up a report on the proceedings. After several speeches had been delivered, the congress went into three sections, for the examination of the following questions:—Organisation of statistical knowledge; census of the population; valuing of the land and other immoveable property; statistics of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the working classes, with reference to their social economy; the census of the indigent classes; statistics of education, crime, and repression of offences.

BOOKS TO THE GOLD COAST.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT., 1853.—From the 1st October next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast by packet, via Plymouth, at the following rates of postage, viz.:—For each packet not exceeding half a pound in weight, sixpence; ditto, not exceeding one pound, one shilling; ditto, not exceeding three pounds, three shillings; and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. The following conditions must be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets, or parts thereof, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.

"UP, GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"—The authority for the Duke of Wellington having used these words at the battle of Waterloo is Captain Batty, of the Grenadier Guards, in a letter, written June 22, 1815.—*Notes and Queries*, No. 203.

In a letter from a lady to a friend, descriptive of one of the Queen's visits to the Dublin Exhibition, she says, "Her Majesty was looking quite well; and, I observed, she wore her bonnet on her head."





SANS-PARILL. FURIOUS. THRAZALGAR. NIGER. BELLEROPHON. TIGER. RANE. ALBION. VAGNY. CHARLEMAGNE. NAPOLEON. CARADOC. BRITANNIA. VILLE DE PARIS. JUPITER. BAYARD. HENRI QUATRE. INFLEXIBLE. RODNEY. FURY. GOMES. VENGEANCE. TRITON. ARETHUSA.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN BESIKA BAY.

Our Artist at Constantinople having sent us many more subjects than space would allow us to include in the supplement devoted to the Condition and Prospects of the Ottoman Empire, published herewith, we give three of these scenes in the present sheet. The long Engraving, a Panorama View of the British and French Fleets at Besika Bay, is from a careful sketch taken from the shore on the 14th of August. Our Artist describes the *comp-dual* of this array of splendid first-class shipping, to be one of the most imposing he has ever witnessed. We regret to add, that at the time he was there, sickness had begun to prevail on board, and to a considerable extent on board the vessels of both fleets, attributed probably to the malarious odours proceeding from the shore, where effluvia of all sorts was sent by the native provender, without the slightest heed of the consequences. Two funerals took place on the day on which the sketch was made. The officers and men were becoming heartily sick of their inactive, lifeless position, and made all sorts of efforts, by private theatricals, and concerts on board, and snipe-shooting on shore, to keep themselves alive. Besika Bay is very snugly situated at the mouth of the little river Scamander, whose waters are celebrated in the fables of old as a comestible, but which are now very scanty in supply, and by no means brilliant in quality. In the distance, beyond the line of the fleets, are seen, on the right, the island of Imbros; on the left, that of Tenede. The names of the various ships are given at the foot of the Engraving.

THE GOLDEN HORN AND THE FALLS OF THE "SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE."

Our view of the Golden Horn was taken from the Imperial Cemetery of Eyoub, looking towards Constantinople; that of the "Sweet Waters of Europe," from a point of land a little higher up. The "Sweet Waters of Europe," by the way, are not to be confounded with the "Sweet Waters

of Asia," which are situated in a valley leading out of the Bosphorus, midway to the Black Sea. The village of Eyoub, a beautiful and picturesque suburb, is situated on the west shore of the Ferani canal, near its extremity, and surrounded by gardens and Turkish casements, thickly planted with the dark cypress. It takes its name from Eyoub, or Job, the standard-bearer and companion-in-arms of the prophet Mahomet, who was killed at the first siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, A.D. 668, and was buried there. His place of sepulture having been revealed to Mahomet II. by a vision, he erected a mausoleum and mosque on the spot. In this mosque the Ottoman Sultans are inaugurated by grinding on them the sword of Othman, the founder of the monarchy. The mosque is elegantly constructed, of white marble. In it lies interred the amiable and unfortunate Sultan Selim, who as mausoleum may be viewed through the bars of a window. As a place of sepulture, Eyoub is held in high veneration, and, next to those of Bentari, its cemeteries, mausoleums, &c., are the most remarkable of any near the capital. A few manufactories were established at Eyoub by the late Sultan, and all the red caps for his army are made there. Formerly they were imported from Tunis. This is one of the most charming spots in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; and we give a few passages descriptive of its varied attractive features, from the writings of two recent travellers. Aubrey De Vere, in his "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," thus describes the excursion up the Golden Horn to Eyoub, and the "Sweet Waters of Europe":—

There are few things which the soldier at Constantinople enjoys more than an expedition by boat up the winding haven of the "Golden Horn"—a title which might equally be justified by the glorious light which morning and evening fling upon the mouth of the harbour, and by the matchless provision made there for commerce, which, following its windings for seven miles through the city, might empty her cosmopolis on its banks. On one side, as you enter it, extends the Seraglio; and, beyond it, St. Sophia and the Mosque of the Sultan Achmet; on the other, rises the Frank city of Pera, with its suburbs of Topkapa and Galata, dominated over by the ambassadors of the great European Powers; who, in the present decrepit condition of the Ottoman Empire—far from being exposed to any chance of an improvement

in the Seven Towers—are looked up to as so many kings, both by the inhabitants of Stamboul and by their own countrymen. Your canoe shoots rapidly along the water, passing the ships of all nations, which lie so close to the city shore, that their masts seem to lean on the projecting roofs. During your way beyond a wooden bridge of great length which spans the flood, you reach, at its farther end, the district of Eyoub, situated at the north-eastern extremity of Stamboul, and regarded as its most sacred region. Far up the hill, and commanding the noblest views from the European side of the water, rises the tomb of Yankin. The contrast between the two views commanded from this cemetery is striking—one of them extending over the city, the sea, the Bosphorus, Scutari, and, behind it, the dark *array* of Balghurli, and being, therefore, eminently marked by the characteristic splendour of Constantinople scenery, while the other reveals to you a quiet and shady glen, the European "Valley of Sweet Waters," with its deep green grass and its stately trees. The Mosque of Eyoub is one of the largest in Constantinople, and, probably, the richest. On this subject, however, we have nothing but conjectures to guide us; for no Christian, I believe, has ever been admitted into its interior. This temple is the great sanctuary of Stamboul—a sort of domestic Mecca. It was raised by Mahomet the Second, a few years after the capture of Constantinople, in memory of a certain warrior of the Faith, and computation is made of the Prophet himself, who fell—a martyr in the estimate of his brother warriors—during the siege by the Saracens, A.D. 668. The exact spot on which the Arabian chief perished was revealed in a dream to the Sultan—if we are to take to his account the matter. Mahomet the Second set another and upon the sanctity of the temple, by decreeing that, within its walls, the Sultans should be buried with the sword of Empire, consecrated and for ever. The ceremony is ever performed by the Sheikh of the Mevlevi Dervishes, entitled Melahi Hunkar, in whose family the right remains, on account of its being descended from the race of the Abbassides. The representative of that sacred race may be an old man on the verge of the tomb, or he may be an infant; but, until his hands have bound the grille of the sword of Othman, the Sultan lacks that religious consecration which invests him with his twofold dignity of Emperor and Commander of the Faithful. This ceremony does not inappropriately take place in the temple dedicated

to the memory of Eyoub, or Job. In his youth he had been among those who sheltered Mahomet, when a fugitive. He had fought under the standard of the Crescent in many an arduous battle; he had been a follower of Ali, as well as of the Prophet; and it was in his old age that the Arab chieftain engaged in that enterprise against which he no doubt, considered as the metropolis of their sins to all soldiers serving in the holy cause. The followers of the Prophet regard him with feelings similar to those once entertained among Christians towards Godfrey of Bulloigne, or any other great Crusading chief. Beyond the district of Eyoub, and the limits of the city, lies a vale, still as a convent, and one of my favorite resorts while in Constantinople—the celebrated "Valley of the Sweet Waters." It is surrounded on all sides by hills, which shield without over-shadowing it; and its smooth expanse is covered with the richest and greenest grass (the pasture during spring of the Sultan's Arab horses), and traversed by the silver current of the hapless, winding its way to the "Golden Horn." Over this shallow bed secluded *valle*, trees of a stately height and venerable age are scattered, sometimes single, but more often in groups. In summer that spot is even more than the Asiatic valley of sweet waters, the resort of all who love idleness or privacy. On these occasions it is not the votaries of pleasure only whom you meet; the merchant is there likewise, and not a little of business is transacted. There the Greek makes his bargain, and takes his customer out of patience, if not out of countenance. The Sultan retires for a portion of each year to his palace in the "Valley of the Sweet Waters" and to this quiet region the imperial harem is transferred on these occasions. That transference creates a great confusion in the city, the surrounding hills being occupied with troops; while a regular order is established round the valley to prevent the public from catching even a distant sight of the fair Sultanas, whose progress is conducted with as much mystery as attended the ride of *jeediva*. A more interesting object than the palace is seen at the remotest end of the glen, a mosque, which, lately and revered as it is, deserves deeper respect from the thick plane-trees that cluster around it, through which its crowded domes are hardly visible. The white of this mosque is painted red, and its history is implied in its ominous title, "The Mosque of Blood." During a period of intestine strife at Constantinople it was broken into by a body of soldiers, many of whom perished on its pavement; in consequence of which desecration it now stands a despoiled temple. There is something at once

mysterious and touching in the aspect of this forsaken vale, which was the goal of many of my wanderings among the hills around Stamboul.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The dispute between Turkey and Russia has not assumed a more pacific phase during the last week. The Sultan has palliated a manifesto, declaring his determination to abide by the modifications made by his Ministry in the Vienna Note, and stating that he will not disband the Turkish armaments until the note thus modified has been officially guaranteed by the four powers. On the other hand, Count Nesselrode, in a dispatch to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna (which will be found below), affirms that the Czar insists upon a pure and simple acceptance of the Vienna note. The note was accepted by Russia as a substitute for that of Prince Menshikoff; and the fact of its acceptance, although it was so little satisfactory to the Emperor, is adduced by Count Nesselrode as proof of his consideration for the other powers. Another dispatch has also passed between Count Nesselrode and M. Meyendorff, which is of a nature to affect, to no trivial extent, the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. The *Globe* gives the following account of this despatch:—

Count Nesselrode, speaking for his Imperial master, places upon the note, proposed for the acceptance of Russia and Turkey by the four powers, an *in*-terpretation so materially opposed to that contemplated by its framers, that, so far read, it practically becomes a more paraphrase of the terms, which Prince Menshikoff, in his well known ultimatum, placed before the Sultan for his acceptance. This, therefore, must furnish to Turkey a complete justification in refusing to accept the note in its original and unmodified shape; and, consequently, her acceptance of it can be no longer invited by those powers. It remains, therefore, that Russia having returned to the attitude which she first assumed, the acceptance of Prince Menshikoff, the whole Eastern question may be said to have reverted to the shape which it wore before the negotiations commenced. Notwithstanding, however, this undoubtedly grave aspect of

affairs, we will not abandon the hope that the question may be still brought to a pacific conclusion.

Another element in the Eastern question is the report that Austria will not join the other powers in the settlement of the Russo-Turkish dispute. It is affirmed that a message has been sent to M. de Bruck, the Austrian Nuncio at Constantinople, from his Government, instructing him to demand the adhesion of the Porte to the Vienna note, pure and simple; the Austrian Government declaring that "this is the last time it will give advice to the Porte in its discussion with Russia." By this step of Austria it would appear that the other powers will be thrown back upon separate action. Whether this be true or not; whether the Conference at Olinda have been anticipated by a closer approximation between Russia and Austria, or otherwise, it is not to be concealed that the posture of affairs has become much more menacing than it was a few days back. It is also stated that Louis Napoleon promptly refused to go to war in defence of Turkey. Negotiations are still proceeding, and it is inferred, from the language of Lord John Russell, at Greenwich, that the British Government are acting with spirit and vigor in the defence of Turkey against the aggression of the Czar.

The following despatch from Count Nesselrode is a document of so much importance—embodying, as it does, the reasons which have led the Czar to reject the Turkish modifications in the Vienna Note—that we make no apology for presenting it to our readers in extenso. Count Nesselrode's despatch is addressed to Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna:—

St. Petersburg, August 26th a.s. (Sept. 7th). We have just received, together with your Excellency's reports of the 16th of August, the alterations which the Ottoman Porte has made in the draft of a note drawn up at Vienna. Count Badu will only require to read to mind the expressions of our communication of the 27th of July to form a clear idea of the impression these alterations have made on his Majesty the Emperor. When I, in his Majesty's name, accepted the draft of a note which Austria, after having previously received it to be approved and accepted by the Courts of France and England, described to us as an ultimatum



THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE.

"THE SWEET WATERS" OF EUROPE.



that she intended to lay before the Porte, and on the acceptance of which the continuance of her friendly offices was to depend, I added in a despatch which you, Baron, were instructed to communicate to the Austrian Cabinet, the following remarks and reservations:—

"I consider it to be superfluous to remark to your Excellency that, whilst we, in the spirit of conciliation, accept the proposal of accommodation agreed to at Vienna, and of sending a Turkish Ambassador, we assume that we shall not have still further changes and fresh propositions to examine and to discuss, which happened to be contrived at Constantinople, under the warlike inspiration which seems at present to influence the Sultan and the majority of his Ministers; and that, should the Ottoman Government also reject this last arrangement, we should no longer hold ourselves by the consent which we now give to it."

Expressions so precise as these could leave the Austrian Government no doubt as to our present decisions.

I will not at the present moment enter into the alterations of the wording which have been made at Constantinople. I have made them the subject of special remark in another despatch. I will, for the moment, confine myself to asking whether the Emperor, after having for himself renounced the power to change even a word in that draft of a note, which was drawn up without his participation, can allow the Ottoman Porte alone to reserve to itself that power, and whether he can suffer Russia to be thus placed in an inferior position *vis-à-vis* to Turkey. We hold this to be inconsistent with the dignity of the Emperor. Let us recall the whole series of events, as they took place. In the place of the Menschikoff note, the acceptance of which without alteration we had stipulated as the condition of our resuming our relations with the Porte, a different note was proposed to us. On this ground alone we might have refused to take it into consideration. And even after entering upon it we might have found occasion to raise more than one objection, to propose more than one alteration in the expressions. You know, Baron, that, from the moment we consented to give up our ultimatum, no note of any form whatever was what we desired; that we should have preferred another plan—another form of agreement. We did not insist on this plan; we have laid it entirely on one side. Why? Because, as soon as we should have made counter propositions, we should have exposed ourselves to the reproach of protracting matters—of intentionally prolonging the crisis which is disquieting Europe. Instead of this—as we wished to put an end to the crisis as soon as possible—we sacrificed our objections both as regards the contents and the form. On the receipt of the first draft of a note—without waiting to learn if it had been approved in London or in Paris—we notified our accession to it by telegraph. Subsequently, the draft was forwarded to us in its final form; and, although it had been altered in a direction which we could not misunderstand, we did not retract our consent, nor raise the smallest difficulty. Could greater readiness or a more conciliatory spirit be shown? When we thus acted, we did so as a matter of course, on the condition that a draft which the Emperor accepted without discussion, should be accepted by the Porte in a similar manner. We did so under the conviction that Austria looked on it as an ultimatum, in which nothing was to be changed, as the last effort of her friendly mediation, which, should it fail in consequence of the pertinacity of the Porte, would thereby of itself come to an end. We regret that it was not so. But the Vienna Cabinet will admit that, if we had not to do with an ultimatum, but with a new draft of a note, in which either of the parties concerned was at liberty to make changes, we should thereby recover the right of which we had, of our own accord, deprived ourselves, of proposing variations on our part, of taking the proposal of arrangement into consideration, and not only changing the expressions, but also the form.

Could such a result be intended by Austria? Could it be agreeable to the powers, who, by altering and accepting her drafts, have made it their common work? It is their affair to consider the delays which will result from this, or to inquire if it is for the interest of Europe to cut them short. We see only one single means of putting an end to them. It is for Austria and the powers to declare to the Porte, frankly and firmly, that they, after having in vain opened up to it the only road that could lead to an immediate restoration of its relations with us, henceforth leave the task to itself alone. We believe, that as soon as the powers unanimously hold this language to the Porte, the Turks will yield to the advice of Europe, and, instead of reckoning on her assistance in a struggle with Russia, will accept the note in its present form, and cease to compromise their position so seriously for the childish satisfaction of having altered a few expressions in a document which we had accepted without discussion. For of these two positions only one is possible; either the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them; or they are unimportant, and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance dependent on them?

To sum up succinctly what we have said: the ultimatum drawn up at Vienna is not ours. It is the work of Austria and the other powers, who, after having first of all agreed to it, then discussed it, and altered its original text, have recognised it as such as the Porte could accept, without its interests or its honour being compromised. We on our part have done everything that depended upon us to shorten unnecessary delays, inasmuch as when the arrangements were laid before us we renounced all counter-propositions. No one will refuse to bear this testimony to the *loyauté* of the Emperor. After our having long exhausted the measure of concessions, without the Porte's having as yet made a single one, his Majesty can go no further without compromising his own standing and without exposing himself to a resumption of his relations with Turkey under unfavourable auspices, which would deprive them, for the future, of all stability, and must inevitably produce a fresh and signal breach. Even now, further concessions with regard to the expression of the note would be of no use, for we see by your despatch that the Ottoman Government is only waiting for our consent to the alterations made in the Vienna note to make its signature, as well as its sending off an Ambassador to convey the latter hither, dependent on fresh conditions, and that it has already made inadmissible proposals with respect to the evacuation of the Principalities. As regards the latter point, we can only refer to the assurances and declarations contained in our despatch of the 10th of August, and repeat, that the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador, bearing the Austrian note without alterations, will suffice at St. Petersburg for the orders to be issued to our troops to retire over the frontier.

At Constantinople there is imminent danger of an outbreak. The fanaticism of the Turk has been thoroughly aroused, and threatens not only the downfall of the Ministry, but the dethronement of the Sultan. When the news arrives of the rejection of the Turkish modifications by the Czar, it is to be feared that the popular excitement will be ungovernable, and that the Ottoman Government may accede to the demand for instant war as the least of two evils.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 5th inst. speak of the excitement which continues to prevail among all classes of the Turkish population in that capital, and of the placards posted up in various parts, of the most irritating and incendiary kind, tending to rouse the fiercest passions of the populace. Mehmet Ali Pacha, Minister of War, and Redschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are now in open opposition; they accuse each other mutually of being the authors or the instigators of the placards posted up in the city; the former of those which call out for war under any circumstances, the latter of the few which demand peace at any cost.

A letter from Constantinople of the 8th inst. represents the state of feeling among the Mussulman population as decidedly more warlike than ever:—

The Ministers and enlightened part of the community who are disposed to listen to reason, and count the cost of hostilities, are ranging themselves in the ranks of those who have always called out for war. They have, by the advice of England and France, resisted the demands of Russia; and, consequently, by their advice also, they have collected a large army on their frontiers, in the midst of a Christian population. The fanaticism of the army is aroused to the utmost to fight against the infidel foe, who has been the aggressor; for this fanaticism is a stimulant which the Turkish soldier requires, and which it would be unsafe to discourage. This large force has required several months to be brought together from the most distant corners of the empire. Taking into account the very imperfect means of conveyance in this country, it is not to be supposed that the redif and troops can in a short time be returned to their homes and garrisons. Supposing, then, that news were to arrive that peace was declared, how would that news be received by 80,000 men under arms, who had been promised to be led against the enemy? and how dangerous would the disbandment become, especially when it is remembered that there are some thousands of irregular cavalry, men who may be termed legalised bandits? The disbandment of these troops would be as bad as an inroad of Cossacks. The present Ministry, then, alive no less to this danger, than to that of an outbreak of the fanatical party in Constantinople, are becoming daily more determined to resist the invasion of Russia. No one here supposes that the Russians will, in the present state of affairs, attempt to cross the Danube, since they have already gained all that a successful campaign could have given them; but the Turks will, it is believed, themselves commence an attack, not on the army of occupation, but in Asia, where they will be surrounded by a sympathising Mussulman population, and where they will be enabled to raise round the standard of Islamism all the warlike and savage populations of Kurdistan, Lazistan, Dagistan, and Circassia, by which they would assuredly be able to work mischief. Meantime the army of Omer Pacha will act on the defensive in Roumelia.

The manifesto of the Porte to the nation appeared on the 4th in the official journal of Constantinople. It presents a *résumé* of the quarrel between Turkey and Russia, and declares that the note adopted by the conference of Vienna was of a nature not to be accepted by the Porte, inasmuch as its concession was not compatible with the Sultan's dignity, and the independence of his empire.

According to accounts from Bucharest of the 6th, Prince Gortschakoff is about to proceed to the frontier, to inspect the corps of the Ger-

ral who is marching into Wallachia from Odessa. It now appears certain that the Russians are preparing to pass the winter in the Principalities.

In Bulgaria, the Turks can no longer remain in their open camps on account of the cold; and in the Principalities, too, the Russians will soon have to leave their tents for barracks.

Several Boyards have been arrested for keeping up a secret correspondence with Omer Pacha, whom they informed of the movements of the Russian army.

A letter from the Russian frontier, written on the 12th inst., says:—

In spite of all the reports so favourable to exchange purposes, I can only repeat that, in addition to the two corps *d'armée* now stationed in the Principalities, that of Moscow has already been put in motion. The western military colonies are all ready, and the heavy cavalry stationed there is only waiting for orders to march. Even if the war is to be commenced early in the spring, the arrangements must be already commenced in Russia.

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT GREENOCK.

Lord J. Russell being, for a short time, resident at Roseneath, in Scotland, the corporation of Greenock determined to present an address to his Lordship. This event took place on Monday, in the Mid Church (the Town-hall being too confined in space)—there being present the whole of the magistrates, and the principal inhabitants. After the Provost had addressed the assembly, the address was read; when Lord John Russell (who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits) replied. We give the principal points of the speech:—

Mr. Provost and gentlemen of the Council.—It would be difficult indeed for me to express in words the gratitude which I feel for the honour that you have this day done me. I can only say that I trust, in a more expressive manner than by words—by my public conduct—I may continue to deserve the approbation and good opinion of cities and communities such as this. (Cheers.) I cannot but look back at the time when I first entered Scotland, and had the advantage of receiving part of my education under distinguished men in the metropolis of your country. (Cheers.) At that period there was nothing like real representation of the people of this part of the United Kingdom—those exceptions of popular election which prevailed elsewhere, did not find their place in Scotland; and the freedom of the press was a mere name, for I do not remember that there was any newspaper at that time which really conducted public discussion with freedom and with openness. I can but look at that time, to congratulate you, and to congratulate myself, that times are so greatly altered (Cheers).

Your Provost has alluded to institutions in other countries which have failed—to liberties which have flourished for a time and have decayed, or without bringing their fruits to maturity. But the difference between these countries and this is, that there is here such a temperate enjoyment of freedom—such a forbearance in pushing rights to extremity—such a well-considered appreciation of the value of liberty: the institutions derive all their force and all their grandeur from the character of the people among whom they are introduced. (Loud cheers.)

Gentlemen, your Provost has alluded to measures which have been under discussion with regard to the extension of the principle of representation and measures with regard to the extension of the freedom of commerce. I am happy, at least, to say, without entering into any argument upon these subjects, that your address confesses the increase—I should not say confesses, but rather loudly proclaims the increase of the prosperity and happiness of the people (Cheers); and thereby, at the same time, proclaims that those measures were not ill-advised, and have not been unsuccessful (Cheers). Gentlemen, with regard to the future, although I may take but a short time any further part in the deliberations of Parliament, I trust that much that excited party dissension and heated discussion having passed away—that much which was matter of doubt having been settled, there will be, with regard to future measures, if not an absence of party—and I don't expect any time when there shall be an absence of party in this country, or when a honest difference of opinion should not be expressed; yet I trust there will be that agreement that the course of legislation may be still farther conducive to the happiness of the people at large (Loud cheers). There is no time—I contemplate no time—in which there will not be much for an enlightened and benevolent Legislature to discuss, to arrange, and to establish (Loud cheers).

Very unfortunately, the very increase of civilisation, the very gatherings together of population, which are the fruits of industry, of commerce, of flourishing manufactures, and increased trade, bring with them their attendant evils; and while we are occupied, while many benevolent men are occupied, in extending into remote regions the light of Christianity, there are too many, almost at our own doors, who, from the imperfection and the deficiency of education, on the one hand, and from the crowded and ill-ventilated dwellings which they inhabit, on the other, are almost as much deprived of the means of obtaining religious knowledge and instruction as the heathen in the most distant lands which our devoted missionaries have visited, and where they have been ready to sacrifice their lives in the promotion of Divine truth (Loud cheers). Well, gentlemen, these questions give rise to numerous and important matters, upon which men again may differ, but upon which I hope the conclusion at which they arrive may be conducive to the happiness of our countrymen (Cheers).

In regard to education, what vast matters are opening, upon which men of the greatest intellect have already given their opinion to the world? Can we rely upon the voluntary efforts of individuals in order to provide sound education for the people at large? Should you interfere, as the Government of America has interfered, in order to provide education? If you do interfere, how far should you insist that it should be a religious education? Can you, on the other hand, provide a secular education, and leave others, the ministers of religion, to give religious instruction?

Let me only say, that while these matters of internal legislation are of the utmost importance—while they must occupy from day to day the minds and the time of those who are called to represent you in the Commons House of Parliament—while there are other questions of internal legislation, likewise of vast importance, upon which I have already, for my part, given my opinion, that further measures ought to be adopted, it is also to be considered, and I trust we shall none of us forget, that this country holds an important position among the nations of the world. It is not once, but many times, she has stood forward to resist oppression, to maintain the independence of weaker nations, to preserve to the general family of nations that freedom—that power of governing themselves—which others have sought to deprive them (Much and loud cheering). I trust that character will not be forgotten—will not be abandoned—by a nation which is now stronger in means, which is more populous, more wealthy, than she has been at any former period.

This, then, you will agree with me, is not a period to abandon any of those duties towards the world, towards the whole of mankind, which Great Britain has hitherto performed (Loud cheers). Let us perform them, if possible, by our moral influence—let us perform them, if possible, while we maintain the inestimable blessings of peace; but while we endeavour to maintain peace, I certainly should be the last to forget that if that peace cannot be maintained with honour it is no longer peace—(continued applause)—it becomes then but a truce, a precarious truce, to be denounced by others whenever they may think fit—(Cheers)—whenever they think an opportunity has occurred to enforce by arms their unjust demands either upon us or upon our allies (Much cheering). I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I can bear any part in the public councils of this kingdom, such will be my sentiments, and such will be my conduct. Happy I am to find that you have done me the honour to signify your agreement with me in those sentiments (Cheers).

I shall conclude, therefore, thanking you again for the great honour that you have done me, by saying that I shall remain attached to that cause which has been expressed in plain words—in that which used to be the toast at our dinners, wherever Englishmen were met, namely—"The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world!" (Cheers). I trust that wherever the influence of Great Britain extends, that cause will be maintained by her. I feel it is her sacred function; and when she lets fall that standard from her hands, she will no longer deserve to bear her part in the concerns of the world (Loud and continued cheering).

Mr. Dunlop, M.P., voted a vote of thanks from the inhabitants to the Provost and Corporation, for having paid so just a tribute to one so deservedly honoured as the noble Lord, and for having permitted the community to witness the gratifying proceedings. The proposal was carried by acclamation. The Lord Provost having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—The object of the work on "Decimal Coinage and Accountancy," which we announced last week as preparing for publication by Dr. Bowring, will, we understand, be to trace the progress of the decimal system in the various regions of the civilised and commercial world. The coinage of the florin, or tenth of a pound sterling, in 1848, in consequence of a motion of Dr. Bowring, in the House of Commons, was the most important practical step towards the introduction of a decimal division into English currency. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which recommends the early application of decimal notation to our commercial accounts, is understood to have been unanimously adopted; and Dr. Bowring's experience amongst the trading communities of different countries will give value to his opinions.

#### THE MOWERS.

(AN ANTICIPATION OF THE CHOLERA.)

THE following lines are extracted from "Town Lyrics," a collection of poems by Charles Mackay, published in January, 1848. They seem quite as applicable to the dreaded approach of the cholera in 1853 as they were to the cholera of 1849. Little or nothing has been done in the interval by the public, or by those who ought to be responsible for the public health, to diminish the nuisances that supply this fearful "mower down of the people" with the instruments with which he works:—

Dense on the stream the vapours lay,  
Thick as wool on the cold highway;  
Spongy and dim each lonely lamp  
Shone o'er the streets so dull and damp;  
The moonbeam could not pierce the cloud  
That swathed the city like a shroud.  
There stood three shapes on the bridge alone,  
Three figures by the coping-stone;  
Gaunt, and tall, and undefined,  
Spectres built of mist and wind;  
Changing ever in form and height,  
But black and palpable to sight.

"This is a city fair to see,"  
Whispered one of the fearful three;  
"A mighty tribute it pays to me.

Into its river, winding slow,  
Thick and foul from shore to shore,  
The vessels come, the vessels go,  
And teeming lands their riches pour.

It spreads beneath the murky sky  
A wilderness of masonry;  
Huge, unshapely, overgrown,  
Dingy brick, and blackened stone.  
Mammon is its chief and lord,  
Monarch slavishly adored;  
Mammon, sitting side by side  
With Pomp and Luxury, and Pride;  
Who call his large dominion theirs,  
Nor dream a portion is Despair's.

"Countless thousands bend to me,  
In rags and purple, in hovel and hall;  
And pay the tax of misery,  
With tears and blood and spoken gall.

Whenever they cry  
For aid to die,  
I give them courage to dare the worst,  
And leave their ban on a world accurst:  
I show them the river—so black and deep—  
They take the plunge—they sink to sleep:  
I show them poison—I show them rope—  
They rush to death without a hope!  
Poison and rope, and pistol ball,  
Welcome either, welcome all!  
I am the lord of the teeming town,  
I mow them down, I mow them down!"

"Ay, thou art great, but greater I,"  
The second spectre made reply;  
"Thou rulest with a frown severe,  
Thy name is synonym of fear.  
But I, despotic and hard as thou,  
Have a laughing lip and open brow.  
I build a temple in every lane,  
I have a palace in every street;  
And the victims throng to the door again,  
And wallow like swine beneath my feet.  
To me the strong man gives his health,  
The wise man reason, the rich man wealth,  
Maidens their virtue, youth its charms,  
And mothers the children in their arms.  
Thou art a slayer of mortal men—  
Thou of the unit, I of the ten;  
Great thou art, but greater I,  
To decimate humanity.  
'Tis I am the lord of the teeming town,  
I mow them down, I mow them down!"

"Vain boasters to exult at death,"  
The third replied, "so feebly do;  
I ope my jaws, and with a breath,  
Slay thousands while you think of one.  
All the blood that Caesar spilled,  
All that Alexander drew,  
All the hosts by 'glory' killed,  
From Agincourt to Waterloo,  
Compared with those whom I have slain,  
Are but a river to the main.

I brew disease in stagnant pools,  
And wandering here, disporting there—  
Favoured much by knaves and fools—  
I poison streams, I taint the air;  
I shake from my locks the spreading pest,  
I keep the typhus at my behest;  
In filth and slime  
I crawl, I climb.

I find the workman at his trade;  
I blow on his lips, and down he lies.  
I look in the face of the ruddiest maid,  
And straight the fire foresakes her eyes—  
She droops, she sickens, and she dies.  
I stint the growth of babes new-born,  
Or shear them off like standing corn;  
I rob the sunshine of its glow,  
I poison all the winds that blow;  
Whenever they pass they suck my breath,  
And freight their wings with certain death.  
'Tis I am the lord of the crowded town,  
I mow them down, I mow them down!"

But great as we are, there cometh one  
Greater than you, greater than I,  
To aid the deeds that shall be done,  
To end the work that we've begun,  
And thin this thick humanity.  
I see his footmarks east and west,  
I hear his tread in the silence fall,  
He shall not sleep, he shall not rest,  
He comes to aid us one and all.  
Were men as wise as men might be,  
They would not work for you and me,  
For him that cometh over the sea;  
But they will not heed the warning voice,  
The Cholera comes—rejoice! rejoice!  
He shall be lord of the swarming town,  
And mow them down, and mow them down!"



## CHESS.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 499.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.        |
| 1. B to Q 6th (ch) | 1. K to Q 5th |
| 2. B to Q B 6th    | 2. Anything   |
| 3. Kt mates        |               |

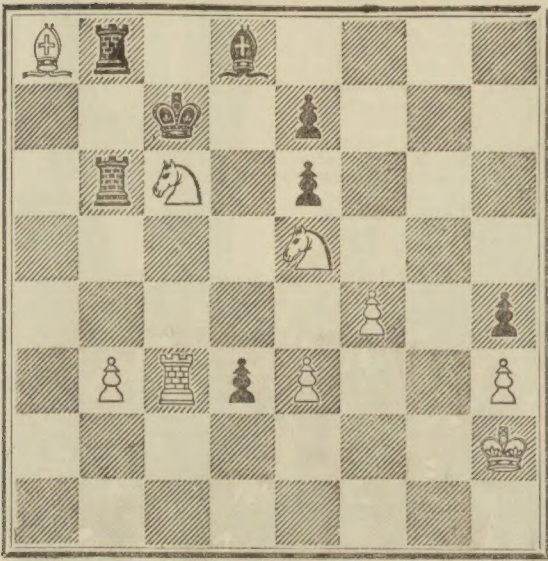
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 500.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE.                  | BLACK.                 |
| 1. R to Q 3rd (ch)      | 1. K to Q B 5th (best) |
| 2. Q to K B sq          | 2. R takes P (disc ch) |
| 3. K to Q B 2nd         | 3. Q to K 7th (ch)     |
| 4. R to Q 2nd (disc ch) | 4. Q takes Q           |
| 5. Kt to Q Kt 6th mate  |                        |

## PROBLEM No. 503.

This clever and difficult stratagem is the invention of  
H. E. KIDSON, Esq., of Sheffield.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White moving first to checkmate in eight moves.

## THE THEATRES.

## DRURY-LANE.

On Monday a new play was produced—an American drama, by G. H. Boker, Esq., the author of "Calaynos"—of which the English public had some small knowledge, a few seasons since, by its performance at Sadler's Wells. The present work is entitled "The Betrothal," and is not without a certain degree of literary merit; but, like its predecessor, has no purely dramatic claims on attention. It has little or no action or progress, is artificial to puerility in its structure, and in its catastrophe ludicrously absurd. It is, in fact, the result of a mediocre and imitative mind, brooding on certain models of excellence, and combining certain salient points, but without judgment to form the whole into a judicious harmony, and to crown it with a suitable solution. There was, indeed, no development possible in such a drama as this; there being no subject to be developed, but only a succession of borrowed situations to be artificially woven into an arbitrary chain of events. The main-spring of the story lies in the desire of the Marchioness di Tibuazzi (Mrs. Belton), to restore the fortunes of her husband (Mr. Evans) by a marriage of her daughter Costanzi (Miss Anderson), with Marsio, a wealthy merchant (Mr. G. V. Brooke). The mother pretends to the father that this old usurer is her daughter's preference, and thus wrings from him his hard consent to the union of youth and beauty with age and ugliness. There is, certainly, some novelty under the circumstances in this situation for a stage-father; but, though it absolves the parent from the crime, it does not the child from the infiction—it saves the motive, not the act. This refinement of dramatic treatment is evidently regarded by the author, though most fallaciously, as a great point of art. In the next act the heroine and her cousin, Filippa (Miss Featherstone) are encountered in a garden by a Count Juvavio (Mr. Belton), and one Salvatore (Mr. Davenport), and are wooed very much in the style in which Faust and Mephistopheles conduct the same kind of business with poor Gretchen and her accommodating neighbour, and with about the same amount of success. Filippa yields at once to the Count; but Costanzi has scruples, having been contracted to Marsio. Their interviews, however, reach the ears of the bluff usurer, who takes straightforward means enough to convict the parties, by at once questioning the lady in her father's presence; and, not succeeding in this to his wish, bringing the two cavaliers face to face with the fair demoiselles, by special invitation to a festivity. The evidence is complete; and Marsio contemplates the fitting manner of avenging his injured honour. Fortunately, Pulti (Mr. A. Younge), ostensible servant to Marsio, has clandestinely contracted to serve Salvatore, much in the same manner that Launcelot Gobbo cheats Shylock, and for much the same reasons. Having no suspicion of his double masterhood, Marsio confides in Pulti the important task of poisoning the two obnoxious guests; which design, of course, Pulti communicates to Salvatore, who arranges his plans accordingly. Marsio, equally, of course, drinks of a drugged cup, instead of his victims; and goes through all the agonies of a seeming death. But here, in accordance with the refined method of treatment above noted, the death is only apparent, not real—the dose administered being an opiate, which, after a good night's rest, will leave the patient all the better. This is murder in jest. Its antecedents, however, are sufficiently tragical: it being a point that Marsio should play the part of a severe hero, combining the elements of Shylock, Sir Giles Overreach, and Luke, though destined to escape the extreme punishment awarded by Shakespeare and Massinger to that class of delinquents; a dénouement however, we think, more satisfactory than that strangely substituted by Mr. Boker, as an illustration of modern refinements in dramatic art. Of the acting we can speak in terms of praise. Mr. Brooke was within bounds as Marsio, obtaining but a small measure of applause; Mr. Davenport got somewhat more in Salvatore; but Mr. Younge, in his character of Marcell-Gobbo-Pulti, secured the loudest and the longest response. The play, in fact, is utterly without interest, clumsily arranged, and as destitute of originality in its idea as of judgment in its attempted embodiment. The house was crowded, and, at the end, sufficiently demonstrative; but during the performance there was no excitement.

## STANDARD.

The now very popular play of "Civilisation" was performed on Wednesday, to a crowded house. We regret the sudden death of the author, Mr. John Wilkins; who, after a brief career as an author and actor, has left a widow and family totally destitute. The success of this drama should plead for them trumpet-tongued. Mr. Anderson—the original representative of the Huron—supported the character on the present occasion; and his success, and that of the play, testify well to the taste for the true and legitimate drama at the east end of the metropolis. That taste merits encouragement. The lessee of this establishment is taking, very judiciously, advantage of the growing capacity of the populace for self-education; and has thought it not imprudent to speculate upon it in regard to the decorations of the theatre, which has been reconstructed, remodelled, and considerably enlarged. It will, we understand, now contain nearly five thousand persons. An entire new stage has been laid down, and one capable of extraordinary scenic effects. A new proscenium, supported with looking-glass columns; new private boxes, orchestral stalls, and mirrors in and on the front of the box-circle, give a degree of brilliancy to the general appearance of the house, which is further increased by the lustre of chandeliers suspended from the ceiling and piers. Nor are the drapery and general upholstery omitted—the curtains being rich and the accessories everywhere on a liberal scale. Every attention to comfort seems to have been paid in the pit and saloons; and, for all we can see, the audience are as much cared for in this theatre as in the more fashionable ones at the West-end.

The starring system prevails, as we have intimated in the statement of the fact of Mr. Anderson's present engagement; but in these neighbourhoods that system is, no doubt, a positive benefit, the taste derived from the superior theatres being thereby propagated amongst audiences whom, under other circumstances, it would never reach. The interaction which it implies is full of promise for the daily increasing improvement of the stage.

## MUSIC.

**A NATIONAL OPERA.**—Another attempt is to be made for a national opera. In February Mr. G. Case will open Drury-lane Theatre. He is known as a violinist, concertinaist, and concert-speculator. He has entered into engagements with Mme. Clara Novello, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Louisa Pyne, &c.

**MADAME JENNY GOLDSMIDT.**—Mme. Jenny Lind, it is reported, will visit England next season for a concert tour. Benedict, the composer, has gone to Dresden on a visit to her, in order to make the necessary arrangements, and to be godfather to her son.

**MADAME CLARA NOVELLO** is engaged at the Scala, in Milan, for the Carnival; and Madame Castellan will again visit Lisbon as *prima donna*.

The Grand Opera in Paris has re-opened, after a recess of two months, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," being the 235th representation of that great work; Mdle. Ponsol was *Valentina*; Mdme. Laborde, the *Queen*; Mdle. Dusey, the *Page*; Gueymard, *Raoul*; Oben, *Marcel*; Massol, *Nevers*; and Merley, *St. Bris*. Last Monday Mme. Tedesco and M. Roger reappeared in the "Prophète." On Wednesday the new ballet "Ella et Mysis," with Mdle. Priora and Mdme. Guy-Stephan, was to be produced.

Scribe and Halevy's new three-act opera "Le Nabab," is exceedingly popular at, and draws great houses to, the Opéra-Comique; the cast includes Mdme. Mioton Carvalho, Mdme. Favel, MM. Coudere, Mooker, and Bussine. The music is very clever, but the libretto, for an English visitor, is quite absurd, albeit the French amateurs enjoy the presumed picture it presents of British life in India amazingly.

Meyerbeer's new three-act comic opera "L'Etoile du Nord," is in preparation at the Opéra-Comique, in Paris.

The London Musical Institute in Sackville-street, has been dissolved, as everybody predicted from its organisation, at a general meeting of the members.

The American papers record the triumph of Jullien at New York, at his first concert.

Some good concerts have been recently presented at Brighton, by Mr. Frederick Wright. The last one included the talents of Miss Arabella Goddard (whose pianoforte playing was much admired), Mdme. Doria, Miss Ursula Barclay (a mezzo soprano, who is fast gaining ground in public estimation), Mr. T. H. Wright (the harpist), and Herr Hausmann (the clever violoncellist), Mdle. Castellan, Mdle. Bellini, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Tagliafico, will sing at a concert in Brighton on the 26th inst. M. and Mdme. Oury are now in Brighton.

**THE LATE MR. BLEWITT.**—The late composer was in his 73rd year when he died. He was buried in St. Pancras. It is stated that he composed upwards of 2000 pieces of music, amongst which many popular songs will perpetuate his memory. At various periods of his chequered career he was director of the music at various theatres and Vauxhall Gardens. His "Barney Brallaghan" realised thousands for the music-sellers, but nothing for the composer. Blewitt was an excellent pianist and accompanist, and he had a quick ear for the burlesque. His compositions and arrangements for the pantomimes for many years displayed no ordinary skill, combined with the drollest combinations. His cat fugue, after Scarlatti, was inimitable. His comic singing was first-rate—his effects were peculiarly his own. He was essentially an English melodist; his tunes were fresh, catching, and singable. As a glee writer, he won distinction. At a musical dinner his vivacity was most infectious, and his improvisation most mirth-provoking. A concert was organised on his behalf two years since, to assist him in the decline of life; but it failed to realise for him anything like a permanent fund to fall back upon. Perhaps, those amateurs who have revelled in Blewitt's fertile invention may be disposed to assist his widow and children in their deep grief and distress, at No. 7, Charlton-crescent, Islington.

## THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE 130th meeting of the Three Choirs terminated on Friday night, last week, with a ball at the Shire Hall, at which 200 persons attended. The weather was unfavourable on the last day, but this did not affect the attendance at the performance of Handel's "Messiah" in the morning, in the Cathedral. It is calculated that upwards of 3000 persons were present. The Festival has been the greatest financial success ever known as regards the receipts for the oratorios. It seems curious that the collections at the Cathedral doors should have fallen short of those of 1850, which were £844 6s. 6d. This year, they only amounted to £805 14s. 10d. It is stated that some donations will swell this sum above the average collection—which at Hereford, in 1852, was £267; and at Worcester, in 1851, £267. The Shire Hall Concerts were not so well attended, in proportion; the third and last being, however, by far the best. It is generally understood that the Stewards, this meeting, will have nothing to contribute to meet the expenses, and this is assuredly a great point gained; as it is quite enough for the county nobles and gentry to leave their homes, and to pay for a week's residence in Gloucester, besides their tickets, without taxing them for deficiencies which have arisen, there is too much reason to fear, at former times, from mismanagement and jobbing. Next to the leading principle of the administrative department of the Festivals of the Three Choirs being managed with integrity and economy, comes the important artistic question. Now the antiquity of these interesting gatherings insures for them no little prestige; but, if their permanency is to be looked for—if they are to exist whilst Birmingham and Norwich advance, and Bradford springs up into life and action—then must the execution keep pace with the improved musical knowledge of the age. It is for the leading amateurs in each county, especially those who accept the office of Stewards—it is for the Dean and Chapter, above all—to take especial pains that the finest rendering of the works of the great masters—sacred as well as secular—is ensured; and, to accomplish this end, the services of a well-trained and experienced conductor, are indispensable. The Capitular Commission inquiry will probably bring about an improvement in the musical services of the Cathedrals. The necessity of such amelioration must indeed be strong, when we find in the Gloucester Journal the following satirical notice of the early services at the Cathedral this week:—"Considering that this is the first occasion on which the Three Choirs have sung together, the chanting of Tallis's responses was as effective as could be anticipated—the three choirs having each their own peculiar system. We would suggest that these responses be adopted by each choir, and at a future time the effect would be much heightened. The time taken by the organist, Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, was, we thought, much too slow, rendering the Litany heavy and tedious, and destroying the reciting portions of the responses altogether." At last, then, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which has so long protested against the "slow" Cathedral system, finds supporters even from the local critics of the Three Choirs. Let us hope that the admission may lead to further demonstrations in favour of art progress. That the Music-master is abroad, these part performances have assured us. Never within the walls of the Cathedral have the oratories been taken at the pace as at this meeting. In due course we may expect the pianos to take care of themselves as well as the forces. If the use of the Cathedral be granted by the Dean and Chapter for the noble purposes of charity, then is it worth while to secure the highest perfection in the execution. There are indescribable effects in a cathedral which can be attained in no other building, and an intelligent conductor would take advantage of the acoustic properties of the sacred edifice. The noble nave, in which the performances took place, with the orchestra constructed under the organ, has been engraved in our columns. A finer effect than this nave cannot be conceived. The large gallery raised at the west window was filled with ladies, whose toilettes were of all hues, whilst the seats in the nave displayed the beauty and fashion of the three counties. As the emotions of the vast auditory were excited in turn by the sublimities of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, the appearance of the interior was most imposing.

The evening performances took place in the Shire Hall, the dimensions of which are 37 feet by 53 feet, and 50 feet high. Mr. Smirke was the architect. Well adapted as it is for public meetings and balls, it is not peculiarly fit for a music hall. Our Engraving shows the organ, erected for the practice of the Choral Society and the orchestra—the

charming soprano Madame Castellan, the accomplished contralto Miss Dolby, and the basso profundo Herr Formès, being in the act of singing. To render the Hall good for sound, would require the erection of an independent orchestra, over the present one, which is too steep, elevated, and broad, the instrument intercepting and absorbing the sound.

In referring to the individual exertions of the singers at this week's doings, the magnificent singing of Madame Clara Novello must be specially praised. Her delivery of the "Hear ye, Israel," in the "Elijah," of the Mendelssohnian "Lorely" scena (a wonderful effort of powerful vocalisation), and of the "Deh vieni" of Mozart—the latter being encored by Mr. Turner, one of the polite stewards, and accepted with enthusiasm by the company—must be cited as exhibiting her varied powers. Mdme. Castellan was extremely successful in the Italian school. Miss Dolby and Mrs. Lockey may be said to have divided the contralto honours—the former in Lindsay Sloper's clever "Joan of Arc" scena, conducted by the composer, greatly distinguished herself. Mdle. Bellini (now Mrs. Best, being married to the celebrated organist) won a rapturous encore in Gordigioni's quaint and piquant romance, "Ognuno tiara l'acqua;" it was delightfully sung. Mrs. Weiss, who has a ringing soprano voice, was assigned by some strange vagary contralto music; her talents might have received greater distinction in the programme, not because she was born in Gloucester, but because her abilities deserved a more prominent place. Gardoni revenged himself for his Bradford contrariety by singing admirably; he gave, in addition to the music set down for him, Blumenthal's "Chemin du Paradis." Mr. Lockey and Mr. Weiss have gained additional glory by this meeting; probably they never sung more effectively. Mr. Weiss has now a splendid career before him as the best English basso. Tagliafico and Formès were quite up to the mark.

Something like an attempt was made to recognise the pretensions of English composers, by giving selections from Mr. Frank Mori's "Fridolin," under his baton, and by performing compositions of Mrs. àBeckett, Mr. W. L. Phillips, Mr. Frank Romer, Mr. Balfie, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. Sloper, and Mr. Macfarren. The roof of the Shire Hall did not fall in on account of this daring interpolation of English writing, with foreign composition; indeed, the Gloucester amateurs were national enough not only to applaud warmly, but to encore also. We are not so far off a national opera, as may be supposed, if the provinces set us the good example. Blagrove's playing of a violin solo by Vieuxtemps, Mr. C. Harper's horn obligato, the flute and oboe playing of Pratten and Nicholson, the violoncello and contra-basso accompaniments of Lucas and Howell, the trumpet bits of T. Harper and Irwin, and an impromptu bit of scoring by Cusins, of a quartet by Flotow, sustained our "native talent" claims; but we cannot state that the part singing in Mendelssohn's "Remembrance" eclipsed the recollection of the Cologne Choir, whom we forgot all about at Bradford.

The Bishop, the Dean, the Rev. Dr. Evans, and Mr. Turner, kept open house for their friends. Mr. Brown, the Hon. Secretary, was indefatigable in his exertions: to him, the Festival is deeply indebted for its success. Such has been the magical influence of the word "surplus," that already have a dozen gentlemen consented to act as Stewards for the Meeting of 1856. Next year will be the turn of Worcester; and the Rev. Mr. Serjeant, the Hon. Secretary, is already in the field. If progress be the watchword of the managers of these Festivals, their annual meetings will live and flourish.

## OPENING OF THE NEW SWANSEA GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

THE inauguration of this capacious and elegant structure by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the civic authorities, the feoffees, masters, scholars, and visitors, took place on Wednesday, the 14th instant—that being the founder's day, and the 171st anniversary.

The buildings were most tastefully decorated. The ground was studded with several handsome banners. Flags floated gaily from the beautiful tower of the school, the parish church tower, and the principal public buildings. The shipping, too, contributed to the gaiety of the scene, by sporting a profusion of bunting; added to which, the bells rang throughout the day.

The authorities, the clergy, masters, scholars, and visitors met at the Council-chamber of the Guildhall at half-past ten o'clock, and walked in procession to the parish church, preceded by the silver and gold maces, the Corporation banner, &c.

After service, the procession re-formed at the west door, and proceeded through St. Mary-street, Castle-Bailey-street, Temple-street, to Goat-street, the site of the ancient school (the boundaries of which were marked with flags, while a line of gay streamers hung across the street); and, passing on through College-street, and Bellevue-street, to Trinity-place, the locale of the temporary school, along Grove-place, to Mount Pleasant, and passing the school-house occupied by the two last head masters, and Bellevue-corner, it arrived at the New School Buildings, accompanied by a very large concourse of spectators.

On entering the School, the Chairman was met by the Bishop, who proceeded on his right hand to the seats on the dais; the choir singing Haydn's hymn, adapted to Bickersteth, 338, "Lord of heaven, and earth, and ocean."

Mr. George Grant Francis, Chairman of the Feoffees, in opening the proceedings of the day, remarked:—This was the 171st Anniversary of the Swansea Grammar-school, that great number of years ago the pious and benevolent founder of this establishment (Hugh Gore, Bishop of Waterford) put his hand and seal to the deeds which founded a school in which so many children had been subsequently educated in virtue and good literature (Hear). Through his original munificence, and the liberality of the donors to the building-fund, they were enabled to unite this day for the purpose of opening a new building, not only proportioned to the increase of the population, but having within it those appliances which were suited to the wants and tastes of the present day (Hear).

The Chairman then gave a brief history of the foundation, and concluded by a congratulatory reference amidst loud cheering, to the appointment of Dr. Noon as Head Master.

Dr. Noon next addressed the assembly, and concluded by stating the number of scholars admitted in two years and a half, to be seventy-eight a fact strongly indicating the want of a grammar-school in the town and neighbourhood.

It was moved by the Mayor, and seconded by the Head Master—

That the best thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, not only for his attendance this day, but for the attention and interest he has ever evinced in favour of the Swansea Grammar-school.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's, on rising, was received with loud plaudits; and returned thanks in an elaborate and eloquent speech. The right rev. Prelate, in conclusion, observed—the only guarantee, then, they had that the instruction would be really profitable, would be to see that, with the education of the intellectual faculties of the scholars, that of their religious education should be combined (Cheers). He felt convinced, in saying this, he was only giving utterance to the views and principles of the revered founder of this School; for it was impossible for them to suppose, for a moment, that he (the founder) wished that the acquisition of learning should be divorced from the principles of religion (Loud cheers). But, whilst he said this, he was strongly disposed to believe that the idea would never have recurred to the founder's benevolent mind of excluding from the institution the children of any of the inhabitants who were willing and able to avail themselves of its advantages. They saw, from the founder's history, that he never contemplated the restoration of the school on a narrow and sectarian basis (Cheers). Whether he was right or not—on his own behalf, he would say that he felt no such desire (Cheers); and it was a great pleasure to be sure that there would never arise any necessity for an exclusion (Continued applause). That was the practical way of uniting the advantages of a sound religious education with the utmost possible degree of respect for all classes.

At this stage of the proceedings the Choir of St. Mary's Church sung an anthem taken from the 133rd Psalm.

A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation to the Bishop of St. David's, for his very able, excellent, and Christian address.

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the Visitor, Mr. C. R. Talbot, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant; to the Mayor and Corporation of Swansea, with the other donors to the Building Fund; to the Feoffees, the Building Committee, and their chairman, G. Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A.

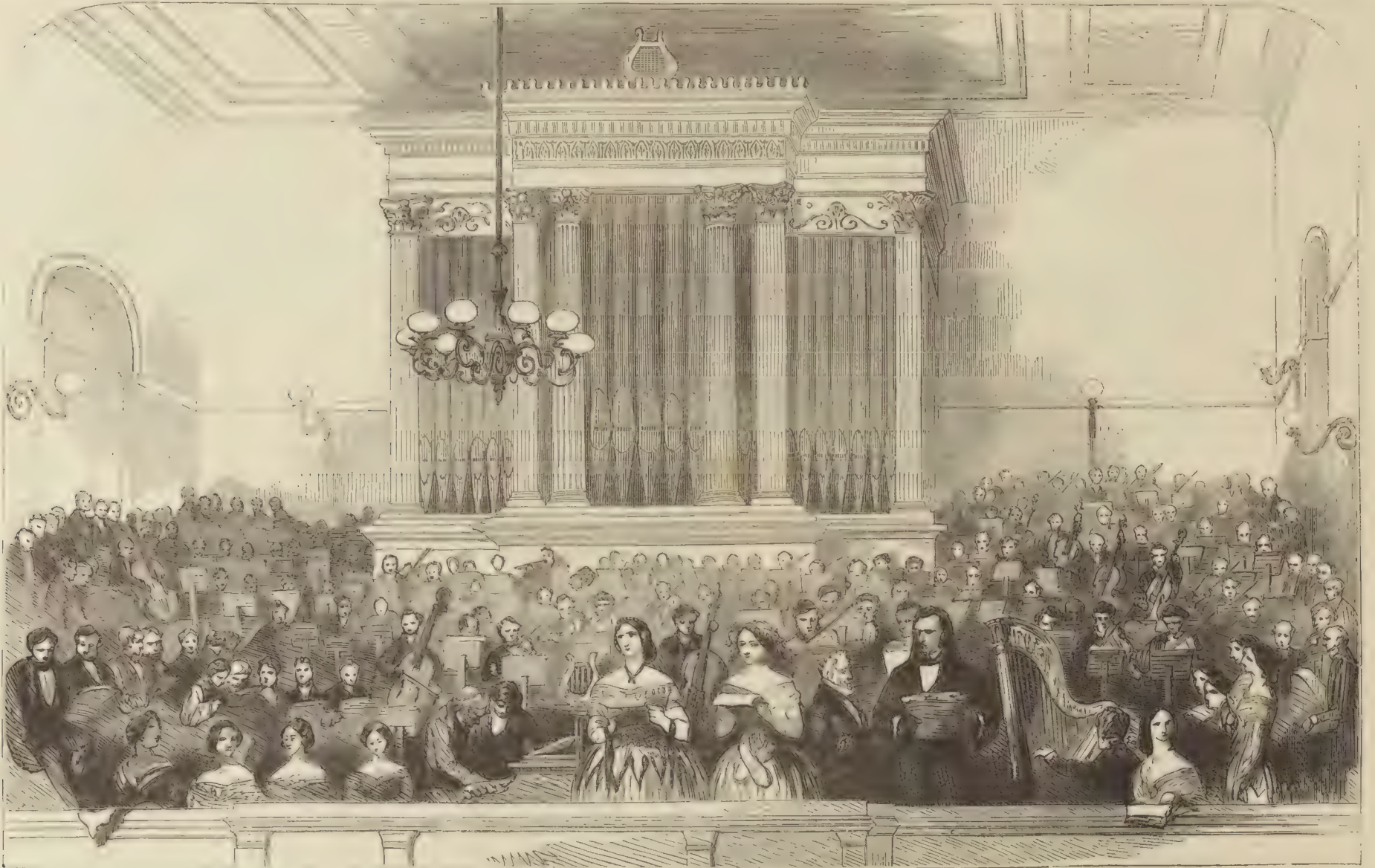
The Lord Bishop next addressed the meeting, and proposed "That, in honour of the opening of these buildings, the Feoffees be requested to grant the scholars an extraordinary holiday of three days." This proposition was seconded by Dr. Howell, and carried unanimously.

Other resolutions were carried, including a vote of thanks to Mr. Francis, the Chairman of the Feoffees.

The choir then gave, in a masterly style, the National Anthem, the solos of which were creditably executed by Miss Williams, organist, Mr. John Lewis, and Mr. Wm. Bowen.

This concluded the interesting proceedings at the School; and the





THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—CONCERT IN THE SHIRE-HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

officials having dispersed, the visitors enjoyed a ramble through the building and grounds, and thence proceeded to the Mackworth Arms Hotel; where sixty ladies and gentlemen dined together, in commemoration of the event of the day.

#### THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT GENEVA.

GREAT exertions are now making at Geneva to supply, by the erection of an English Church, a spiritual want which has long engaged the attention of the British residents and visitors. At Geneva, a regularly-appointed English chaplain is stationary throughout the year; and it is desirable to have there, as is to be found in most cities in Europe, a place of worship entirely under British management.

A committee of gentlemen was formed in 1846, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the Church; and the Government of Geneva has most kindly and liberally aided the object in contemplation by granting an adequate and eligible site for the edifice.

The estimates and expenses to complete the Church (of Gothic design, as shown in the accompanying Illustration) will, it is calculated, amount to £3800. Upwards of £3000 has already been subscribed and received. The Christian public are earnestly solicited to contribute,



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT GENEVA.

by donations however small, to enable the committee to proceed with the undertaking, which they have commenced with the funds at present at their disposal, under the blessed assurance, "The Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the House of the Lord."

It is gratifying to record these munificent gifts towards the completion of the Church. The Lord Bishop of Winchester has kindly notified his intention to present the cover of the communion table, with the cushions and the hangings for the desk and pulpit. Sir Robert Peel, in addition to his other donations, has presented a handsome service of communion-plate. Mrs. Molyneux Williams has given the communion table and two chairs in carved oak. Mr. J. L. Elliot has presented the panels for the Decalogue; and the Church Committee most earnestly solicit further aid from those to whom the spiritual welfare of their countrymen, the character and efficiency on the European Continent of the united Church of England and Ireland, and, above all, the honour and glory of Almighty God, are objects of serious interest and concern.

Contributions will be received by the British Consul, Geneva; the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., Rector of Upper Chelsea (late Chaplain at Geneva), 10, Cadogan-place; by Messrs. Hankey and Co., Bankers, 7, Fenchurch-street, London; Messrs. Galignani and Co., Paris; and by Messrs. Macquay and Pakenham, Florence and Rome.



OPENING OF THE SWANSEA NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.



SOMERSETSHIRE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

THE fifth annual meeting of this body was held on Tuesday week, at Yeovil, in the Town-hall, in the upper end of which a most interesting museum was opened to a crowd of visitors. Around the walls were hung a large number of rubbings from monumental brasses; the most admired of which was a very large one taken from King's Lynn Church, in Norfolk, and representing, under three large figures, a banquet which the Mayor had had the honour to give to King Edward III. Dr. Sydenham contributed a large and most valuable collection of illuminated manuscripts; an Ichthyosaurus, recently found at Charlton Adam, &c. Amongst many fine old carvings was a grotesque representation of the offering of Isaac, which was for many years in the kitchen of the old Angel, at Yeovil, and was sent by Mr. H. M. Watts. Mr. Shout sent two old carvings and some carefully-executed drawings, amongst them one of St. Cuthberge, Wimborne Minster. Mr. Dowty sent a very rich collection, including antique silver plate, small bronze Etruscan figures, beautiful Mosaics, &c. George Harbin, Esq., contributed a document of considerable historic interest, a "deed of grant out of the Exchequer, under the Broad Seal of England, by Charles II., of annuities of £200 each for the respective lives of Rachael and Frances Wyndham, daughters of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, on the death of his wife, Lady Ann Wyndham, and on the surrender of an annuity for



MACE OF THE CORPORATION OF  
ILCHESTER.



MONTACUTE PRIORY.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. W. Pinney, M.A., was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the

ing paper, in opening which he glanced at the natural wonders of Somerset; and then turned to its men, observing that their countrymen had made merry with their dialect, and a certain clownish cast among



NASH PRIORY, NEAR YEOVIL.



THE OLD GEORGE INN, YEOVIL.

company. The report of the Society was then read. Mr. John Sheppard read a very interest-

them (which ill-repute, the noted novelist Fielding, himself one of them, had strengthened); still the native county of Friar Bacon; of Bishops Bull, Beckington, and John Hooper; of Admirals Blake

her life of £400, granted by Charles II. to the said Lady Ann Wyndham, in the nineteenth year of his reign, in consideration, as recited in the said deed, of the faithful services performed by the Lady Ann Wyndham in being instrumental to his preservation after the battle of Worcester." An exquisite little bronze figure of Hercules, found in the ruins of the city of Cartain, was presented by Mr. John Pyne. Mr.

J. M. Quantock contributed, amongst other things, a bottle of wine from the wreck of the *Abergavenny*, lost off Portland in 1805. Some fearful spurs, used in Monmouth's army, in 1685, were exhibited. Mr. J. Rawlings and Mr. Babington showed a quantity of ammonites as illustrative of the geology of Sherborne. Mr. G. P. Slade evidenced his zeal in the cause by a very early journey to Bradford Church, of the font of which he contributed an excellent drawing; together with sketches of the Old George Inn, Nash Abbey, and the Ilchester Mace, with its inscription, "Jesu de Deu Crie neme dun et mie." (The accompanying illustrations are engraved from Mr. Slade's clever sketches.) Mr. Moore, of Ilminster, showed a case of fishes, and a remarkable specimen of the Teleosaurus, a species of crocodile found in the upper lias near Ilminster—one of the smallest specimens ever seen. Sometimes these fossils are 20 feet long; this was but 13 inches.



FONT IN MONTACUTE CHURCH.



EXTRAORDINARY METEOR SEEN OVER DUBLIN, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 2.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and Rodney; of the historian and laureate Daniel, and the circumnavigator Dampier; of Elizabeth Roe, of Joceline, of Frome, of Sir John Harrington the poet, and his descendant, Dr. Harrington; of the philosophers Ralph Cudworth and John Locke—need not strike sail to these commonplace jests, but rather in good humour adopt them. Mr. Sheppard then proceeded to show the connection between archaeology and natural science. There was, he observed, one grand point of resemblance even in the most unlike of their pursuits—the student of nature was a student of antiquities, quite as truly as the explorer of ancient art; nay, the inquirer into God's works was still more an antiquary than he who investigates the earliest works of man. When, for example, their naturalists described among the birds of Somerset the peregrine falcon or the road-warbler, they spoke of races which subsisted in their country long before Caesar set foot in Britain, or the Phœnicians, in an era yet more distant, made trading voyages to these shores. There was every reason, also, to believe that every feather of their plumage and every note of war or peace, of affection or defiance, and the minutest instruments of defence, or excursion, or foray, continue precisely the same as in the first of those respective races, whose representatives and descendants are now upon the wing or yet unhatched. Thus the natural history of organised life carried us back, by an ascent of thought which seems almost inevitable, to that most wonderful of epochs and antiquities, the first creation of each species; and then again, down through the scarcely less wonderful succession and unvarying reproduction of it, age after age. Mr. Sheppard adduced a variety of other apt illustrations of the subject.

The Rev. J. S. Coles proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sheppard, which was seconded by Mr. Harris, who expressed a hope that the paper would be printed among the records of the Society.

The next papers read were—"On Anglo-Saxon and German Romanesque Architecture," by Mr. H. G. Tompkins; "On the Churches of Normandy," by the Rev. W. H. Turner, of Trent; and "Upon the Battle of Llongborth," by the Rev. Wm. Arthur Jones, of Taunton.

At four o'clock a goodly party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant cold collation, provided by Mr. Frederick Watts, of the Mermaid Hotel; and at seven the company assembled, on the invitation of the Portreeve of Yeovil, in the Town-hall. Mr. Pinney explained that the sitting was to be devoted to Natural History.

In the course of the evening, Mr. John Batten read a paper of considerable local interest, being an account of Mr. Edward Curll, one of the sequestrators appointed by the Parliament in 1645, to sequester the property of all "delinquents and malignants" within the hundred of Cate-hill, in that county, where the clergy were peculiarly obnoxious to the Parliament. Among the offences was the lighting of a bonfire in rejoicing at the overthrow of the Parliament forces at Edgehill. Among the sequestrations were the impropriate parsonages of Lynton, South Barrow, and Barton—part of the temporalities of the Dean of Wells. Dr. Walter Raleigh, and forfeited for his delinquency. The sufferings of Dr. Raleigh ended only with his life. He endured a long imprisonment, aggravated by constant removal from gaol to gaol, in one of which the plague had broken out; and at length, whilst in custody in his own house at Wells, was murdered by David Barrett, a constable, who had been appointed his keeper. No proper notice appears to have been taken by the authorities of this fatal deed. His widow and son were frustrated in several attempts to bring Barrett to a trial, and the clergyman who performed the burial service at the unfortunate Dean's funeral, according to the Book of Common Prayer, was imprisoned for disobeying the ordinance forbidding its use. After a notice of the Marquis of Hertford, Lord of the manor of Castle Cary, held on leave by Mr. Edward Keinton, this very interesting paper closed with a quaint account of a battle fought on Babel Hill, near unto Yerrill, between the Parliament forces, under the Earl of Bedford, and those which came from Sherborne, on the 7th of this instant, September, 1642.

The Rev. Mr. Fagan proposed, and Mr. A. B. Sheppard seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Batten.

Mr. Warre read an able paper on Taunton Castle; and the meeting then adjourned to coffee and other refreshments.

Next morning the chair was taken by Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Esq.; and Mr. Warles read his paper on Hamden Hill, which was not, as generally supposed, an immense rock of building stone nearly inexhaustible; for the greater part of the hill was sand, which largely extended to the eastward, and in which boulder stones of considerable size were embedded. Upon this was a perfectly compact bed, from 20 feet to 60 feet in depth, below which none have been found; so that this valuable bed of stone would, from the demand for it, become in time somewhat scarce.

The Rev. Mr. Warre read parts of a paper, by Mr. Freeman, on the Archaeological Beauties of Brympton, Montacute, &c.; and the company then proceeded on a visit to those places.

After inspecting the Old George Inn, at Yeovil (which we have engraved), they proceeded to the Roman tessellated pavement, about two miles on the East Coker-road; and thence passed on to Nash Priory (a Sketch of which is also engraved). Having made a satisfactory examination of these interesting remains, they crossed over to Brimpton-house—a splendid edifice, which, flanked as it is by an old Chantry and a curious Church, presents a most imposing and interesting combination of domestic and ecclesiastical architecture. Having explored the mansion and its adjuncts, the party directed their steps to Odcombe Church, and subsequently reached the celebrated encampment at Hamden Hill. After devoting considerable attention to this interesting spot, as well as to the well-known monument of antiquity—or, rather, daguerotype of successive antiquities—the Church of Stoke-under-Hamden—the excursionists ultimately reached the Priory of Montacute (likewise engraved). They were much struck with the elegance of this building, which has been recently restored to its original beauty by Wm. Phelps, Esq., to whose celebrated mansion, after inspecting the Church (the front of which is engraved), the whole party adjourned to a sumptuous repast.

On their return to Yeovil, the proceedings of the Society terminated with the reading of a very ably illustrated paper on the Architectural Beauties of the County; accompanied by some interesting remarks by Mr. Yates and Mr. Warre, on a few of the contributions to the Museum. We have engraved the Ilchester Mace, which, as one of the curiosities of the immediate neighbourhood, attracted much attention. The translation of the inscription is as follows:—

I, Jesus, was of God; notwithstanding the gift was ill received.

#### EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

(To the Editor.)

114, Great Britain street, Dublin, Sept. 3rd, 1853.

I send you herewith a hasty Sketch of a curious appearance in the sky, which was first observed directly N.E., at about eight o'clock last night (Sept. 2nd), over Dublin. It was like a vapoury cloud; and I could plainly distinguish the stars through it. The time of its greatest brightness—which I have endeavoured to depict—was about nine o'clock; after which it gradually became faint, and disappeared altogether about ten; having changed from N.E. to E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. The sky was cloudless and starry; and the aurora borealis made its appearance about the same time; the flashes being very bright, and faintly tinged with green.

I am, &c.,

JOHN S. SLOANE, C.E.

York, Monday, Sept. 5th.

The following account of a remarkable phenomenon visible here last Friday night, may not be unacceptable to your columns. My attention was attracted that evening, about nine o'clock, by seeing a nebulous band stretching across the firmament, from the zenith to the N.W. horizon. It emitted a bright white light, and moved slowly from E. to W. The stars shone clearly through the nebula as it passed over them.

Having travelled to a certain extent, it became stationary; and then, slowly assuming the form of an  $\gamma$ , it gradually disappeared. What rendered the appearance more remarkable was, that the sky was cloudless, and a fine aurora was playing in the N.

Some persons near me observed how similar the band was to the tail of a comet: it reminded me, indeed, of the great comet of 1843.

I remain, &c.,

ROBERT F. HUTCHINSON, M.D.

Huddersfield College, Sept. 7th, 1853.

A very strange phenomenon presented itself in the sky here last Friday evening. About nine o'clock, going out of doors to look for the comet, on looking up, I saw, instead of it, a broad bright beam of light springing from above a cloud in the N.W., close above the horizon, and extending across the sky slightly to the S.W. of the zenith, almost to the horizon near the S.E. My first idea—and that of some others—was that it was the tail of the comet; but a little consideration told us that it was immensely too long for that, though what it was we could not imagine. It cut right across the galaxy, which it greatly exceeded in brightness. Some stars were visible through it. It was brightest about  $35^{\circ}$  above the N.W. horizon. It was pretty nearly in a straight line; but not of very even breadth; and about  $50^{\circ}$  or  $60^{\circ}$  above the horizon

there was a very decided bend, which increased gradually in time till it appeared almost in two parts, joined by a waving band of fainter light than the rest. The whole seemed slowly to sink below the horizon till it did not reach further than the galaxy; though soon after this, another narrower short beam, more defined in outline, appeared to the S.E. of the galaxy, where the hind part had been. I watched it for about half-an-hour; and when I left it, as I said, it reached only to the galaxy, whilst the bend had come to about  $200^{\circ}$  or  $250^{\circ}$  above the horizon. When I came out again, rather before ten o'clock, it had quite disappeared. I am, &c., TERTIUS.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The phenomenon witnessed by our correspondents is a phase of the aurora borealis, but seldom seen, and still more seldom observed from places so distant as York and Dublin. From the observations made it would appear to have been at the distance of 70 miles nearly from the earth at the time of observation. The magnets were much disturbed on this day.]

#### PONTEFRAC T RACES.—THE GOLD CUP.

This elegant Cup was won by Balrownie, on Monday, the first day of the Races. The prize is the gift of Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., one of the



PONTEFRAC T RACES, 1853.—THE GOLD CUP, PRESENTED BY B. OLIVEIRA, ESQ., M.P.

members for the borough of Pontefract. The Cup is a well-executed copy of the celebrated Warwick Vase, upon a pedestal bearing the inscription-plate.

#### HONG-KONG RACES.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of the Hong-Kong Course, taken during the Races of the present year; which he describes to have been unprecedentedly good. The Sketch shows the Race for the Plenipo Cup (also engraved), with the run in, and the winning-post, opposite the Stand. The sport is thus described in the journal of the colony:—

The Plenipotentiary's Cup, value 200 dollars.—The Corsair, 1. Queen of Clubs, 2. Five started, Pretender, in his clothes. At the word "off" the Corsair went to the front, and was steered in that position past the Grand Stand; shortly after passing which, the ruck began to tail off, leaving Corsair and Pauline in front, the latter making desperate efforts to make the sea villain eat dirt. But it was not to be done. Shortly after passing the Stand the second time, the Queen began gradually creeping up; and Pauline, finding that she could do no more, went in the rear at the hill. The Queen of Clubs made a rush about half way up the course to get past the horse, but it was no go, and she had to keep in the rear. In this order they ran home, the knave winning the trick from the Queen by a head.

Upon the same day the Canton Cup, value 150 dollars, was run for. Next day was contested the Highlander Cup, value 100 dollars; and,



HONG-KONG RACES, 1853.—THE PLENIPU CUP.

upon the third day, the Civil Service Cup, 100 dollars; and the Hong-Kong Plate, 150 dollars. The sport was wound up with a race for the

Native Purse, value 10 dollars. Indian and Chinese riders.—This race afforded the usual amount of fun. About a dozen ponies came to the post. After being marshalled and horses' and riders' names declared, a start was made. One or two of the riders were dismounted before half a dozen strides were taken, and above a third before the ground was got over. It was won by Mr. Smith's The Prince, ridden artistically by Abraham—the Paycock a length behind.

The View presents a good specimen of the scenery of the island; and shows the greater part of the Race-course, and on its verge, the Catholic, Protestant, and Parsee burial grounds.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of Mr. Brotherton's returns, just printed, tells us that the number of divisions on public bills in the last session was 179 before midnight, and 61 after; and that 17 divisions took place on private bills before midnight. Total number of divisions in the session of 1852-53, 237.

The Common Lodging-houses Act has been taken advantage of by some of the Irish corporations—the fear of the cholera acting as a powerful agent in favour of cleanliness and civilisation.

A dreadful fire broke out on Sept. 5th in Constantinople, in the quarter called Sultan Mehmet. In the course of a couple of hours upwards of 170 houses and shops were burned.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival in London of Mr. Moffatt, the esteemed African missionary; but regret that his visit to this country has been rendered necessary by the state of his health.

The grand military manoeuvres on the plains of Marengo commenced on the 12th, in the presence of the King of Sardinia. It is stated that the troops executed all the evolutions with the greatest precision.

Mr. Thomas Chapman Harvey is appointed Engineer and Surveyor of Public Works at Honduras. Mr. Charles Girdlestone is appointed a member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.

The *Courier du Havre* announces that the naval division of Cherbourg, by the recent levies, possesses more sailors than are necessary to complete the crews of the vessels that are being fitted out, and that orders have been given not to send any more.

The entire of the gold brought by the *Arabia*, which arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday night, from New York—viz., 210,529 dollars—was for Havre, and was shipped for that port on Monday.

On Friday the Dinmore-hill Tunnel, the main obstacle to the opening of the line of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, was completed amidst great festivities. The line will be open in October.

A letter from Milan states that the rigours of the state of siege continue, notwithstanding the late proclamation purporting to mitigate it.

The Town-council of Glasgow have resolved to present Lord Palmerston with the freedom of that city.

A poor weaver, named Hayton, residing in Carlisle, has just come into possession of a fortune—it is said of £800 a year—by the death of a younger brother, a hop merchant and spirit dealer in Manchester.

The Earl of Carlisle, who has arrived at Bagdad, from Constantinople, intended to make a brief tour in the Persian States previous to his return to Europe.

A colliery explosion occurred on Thursday week, at the Lletty Shenkin Colliery, near Aberdare, by which twenty persons were severely burnt, and two boys killed.

Within these two years, no fewer than twenty-seven sailors' homes have been established in the United Kingdom.

On the 27th ult., the U.S. ship *Decatur* fell in with the British ship *Cleopatra*, twenty-four days from Liverpool, for Quebec, in distress. A crew was put on board, and endeavours were made to take her into Sydney; but, on the 28th, she was on her beam-ends, and on fire, and all on board were taken off by the *Decatur*.

Mr. Charles Mathews has been performing in Edinburgh throughout the last week, to excellent houses.

A manufactory of imitation champagne, made from the rhubarb plant, has just been established near Epernay. It is stated that it will manufacture 4000 to 5000 bottles a week, at 45 centimes a bottle.

The coming of age of the Earl of Carnarvon on the 4th of October next, is to be celebrated at Newbury on that day. A grand dinner will take place in the Mansion-house, under the presidency of the Mayor.

A Genoa paper states that Father Roletti, a Dominican friar, has just invented a machine for musical stenography. It also mentions a M. Rivarola, as the inventor of a contrivance to prevent the shaking and undulation of railway carriages.

The Royal Orthopaedic Hospital has just received the handsome bequest of £2000 from the executors of the late Mr. J. R. Durrant, of Newgate-street.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 573,886 lbs., being rather smaller than those of the preceding week.

The Court of Appeal at Turin has condemned a priest named Nigo, of Scarborough, to six months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the Government in his church before the congregation.

An Order in Council will forthwith issue for a form of prayer, to be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, against the prevalence of the cholera, to be offered in all churches as soon as possible.

A decree of the King of Holland, dated the 16th, reduces to a mere nominal figure the import duties on corn, potatoes, shell fruit, and other provisions.

The authorities of Glasgow are proceeding with rigour against parties who keep lodging-houses in a dirty state, or without licenses.

A new system of district inspectors of the works and management of the traffic, is being adopted by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, North Midland, and Leeds Northern Railways.

An English Company has offered to establish a submarine telegraph between the Ionian islands and the Austrian coast; and made propositions to the Austrian Cabinet. Should the telegraph be established, the news from the East would arrive two days sooner.

Mr. Charles Dickens has published a contradiction to the statements current, that he had availed himself of Inspector Field's experience in "Bleak House," and that he had undertaken to write that officer's biography.

The *Moniteur* announces that, in consequence of the works about to be executed in the Chateau of the Tuileries, the apartments cannot at present be visited by the public until further orders.

Sir Joseph Thackwell paid a visit to Ledbury last week, in which town he resided some years ago. He was received with demonstrations of joy, and the bells rang merry peals in honour of the occasion.

A Tuscan paper announces the discovery of several precious paintings by Giotto in the Church of Santa Croce. They were partly covered with whitewash, and partly concealed by two cenotaphs.

The East India Company have consented to give up the performance of the postal service between Aden and Bombay; and it will be at an early period put up for public competition.

One little boy has died, and his sister and two other boys lie in a precarious state through eating the root of a poisonous plant. They had been out blackberrying in the outskirts of Liverpool.

Three of Kossuth's sisters are in America. Two of them are working as milliners and dressmakers, and another keeps a boarding-house in New York.

The Marquis of Westminster has sold his celebrated horse "Springy Jack" to the King of Prussia, for upwards of £1000.

The *Great Britain* steamer was off St. Vincent, August 24th. The passengers have forwarded an address of satisfaction.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia arrived in Moscow twelve days ago. The Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands have also arrived in that capital.

The capital for the erection of the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, is £25,000; the applications have amounted to £29,000.

A postal reform measure has been agreed upon between France and England. The reduced postage on letters will be twenty-five cents, which will give a reduction of fifty-five cents on the present postage of a prepaid letter from Paris to London.

Persons who have just returned from Switzerland and Italy state that those countries are as full of American travellers as they used formerly to be of Englishmen.

The works on the Somersetshire Railway are proceeding rapidly; two hundred men are employed near Highbridge, and it is hoped that the line may be opened for traffic in less than a year.

A memoir of General Haynau has been published by an Austrian general, and it is stated that a second edition was rendered necessary on the second day of sale.

Soundings of Cork Harbour were taken on Thursday week, by the harbour-master, and others. The results show that in some parts of the channel deposits have recently occurred to the height of three feet—a matter of serious consequence, and requiring immediate consideration.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that, in 1853, the Emigration Commissioners received 91,092 letters, and despatched 97,453.

A letter from Dantzi: states that orders had been received there, from France and Belgium, to ship various cargoes of wheat to England which had been originally destined for France; in other cases, to send the grain on the spot.

Arrangements are entered into between Mr. John Atwood, of Birmingham, and his creditors, which are likely to be carried out in a manner little anticipated. After discharging all his liabilities, Mr. Atwood will still be in possession of a large surplus property.

The Emperor of Russia has just sent his portrait to Prince Metternich. The picture, which is 16 feet by 19 feet, represents the Monarch surrounded by some officers of the "Nicholas Cuirassiers," of which Austrian Regiment he is the "Colonel-proprietor."

A letter from Canterbury (Haute Vienne) states that on the morning of the 6th inst. the inhabitants of that place were surprised to see all the hills around white with snow. The preceding day had been fine, and nothing had led to the belief that the livery of winter would so soon be seen.



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**RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.**  
We this week present our readers with a Map of China, which will enable them to trace the origin of the movement by which the insurgent

army have overrun the Celestial Empire, and threatened the overthrow of the Manchoo dynasty.  
The province of Kouang-si is situated at the south-western extremity of the empire. Kouang-si is under the rule of a Governor-General, and

forms a portion of the vicerealty of the two Kouangs; the second Kouang, being Kouang-tong, which has for its capital the well-known city of Canton, and joins Kouang-si on the east.  
After ages of occupation, the Tartars have failed to bring to submis-



HONG-KONG RACE.—THE RACE FOR THE PUERTO CUP.—(SEE PAGE 251.)



sion the remote mountainous districts of Kouang-si, and it was among these hills that the great conspiracy was hatched. In the most distant of these mountains dwell the race of Miao-tze, the aborigines of a chain of mountains which take their rise in the north of Kouang-tong, and extend into the central provinces of the empire. The Tartars have never conquered them, and the Miao-tzes are the horror of the civilised Chinese, who call them wolf-men. They have preserved the ancient national costume, and have never shaved their head. Their independence is a recognised fact; and in the maps of the country their districts are left blank, in order to show that they have not yet been brought under submission to the Emperor. The insurgents did not fail to avail themselves of the terror inspired by the very name of Miao-tze, proclaimed an alliance with the supposed savages, and induced the latter to take up arms for the recovery of lost rights. It was in August, 1850, that the Pekin journals first announced the breaking out of predatory warfare in Kouang-si. During the earliest months of 1850, the rebels performed divers insignificant military movements until they approached the frontiers of Kouang-tong. Here they possessed themselves of one or two important towns, and slew three high-class mandarins. The Viceroy of the two Kouang—a functionary of the name of Siu—despatched troops against the rebels; but his forces were beaten, and utterly destroyed. Siu—stunned by the unaccountable success of the rebels—hurried off to Pekin, to sound the note of alarm, and the rebels entered Kouang-tong. From this moment the insurgents rarely or never moved or attempted an expedition except when certain of victory. For many months, indeed, it was possible to deceive the Court of Pekin, by the most disgraceful system of lying, and the most ingenious fables of battles which had never been fought, and of victories which had never been won. One Mandarin, in particular, conceived the audacious trick of sending an insignificant rebel in an iron cage to Pekin, and deluding the Court and people with the assertion that he was Tien-Teh himself. The wretched creature was paraded through the streets, and made to confess his origin, and acknowledge the falsehoods which the rebels, in his name, were publishing. Meanwhile the unhappy Generals, whose brave "tigers" were continually worsted by the superior skill of the "patriot leaders," returned to Pekin, with their lying stories, only to be put to death as soon as the trick was discovered. The demeanour of the insurgents has been studiously that of friendly deliverers, avoiding all unnecessary slaughter. The Imperial troops, on the contrary, are indiscriminate in their cruelty. The rebels war only against the Tartar troops, and the officials who dispute their progress. The lives and worldly goods of the people are uninjured, and the foreigner himself, who has hitherto been honoured with nothing but abuse from constituted authority, is safe from insult when he meets the insurgents.

We hear from Pekin that the Court is in financial difficulties, which will certainly hasten its approaching ruin. Ruinous contributions have already been exacted from the Mandarins and the people; and money has been wrung from the trading population, to be wasted by incompetent Generals, who find it more convenient to fight with gold than with swords and muskets. Public offices have been put up for sale. Those who wish to decline the cares of office, or to be raised to a higher rank, may buy off their remaining period of servitude by a liberal donation to the Court. Sons are allowed to purchase promotion for their fathers; and every possible relaxation of the "Law of the Empire" is not only permitted, but enforced—so great are the necessities to which Tien-Teh has reduced his antagonists.

Everything which has come to light with regard to the ultimate designs of Tien-Teh, is held by many to confirm the belief that in its origin and development the rebellion is political rather than religious. It is true that the mysterious individual, whose influence is said to be so great in the rebel camp, is reported to be a disciple of Dr. Gutzlaff. But the proclamations from the Ming Government invariably point to a restoration of the empire to its lawful owners, and certain political arrangements, tending to break up the present system, as the prominent object in view. The "patriot" leader persists in the assertion of his divine right, and heavenly origin, and advances to the possession of his dominions with a confidence almost sufficient, in itself, to ensure success. The most ludicrous circumstance in the whole affair is the cowardice exhibited by the Imperial troops, and the absence of any strategic knowledge on either side.

The patriot army have, by degrees, extended their conquests, until at present they hold Amoy, Chinkiang-foo, Nankin, Yang-Chow, and many other important and populous towns. A rumour was current at Shanghai, that 100,000 insurgents were about to march against Canton; but, when the last mail left, the city and neighbourhood of Canton continued quiet, although the insurgents were known to be in the vicinity. The capture of Nanchang, the principal city in the Kiangsi province, there appears to be no doubt of. The insurgents were moving south, and would pass through the principal tea districts. The southerly movement would soon bring them to Canton.

Trade is daily becoming more depressed and money is scarce; at Shanghai, sales of goods were impracticable, and the accumulation was excessive. An address has been presented by some Shanghai merchants to Sir George Bonham, praying for a suspension of payment of duties during the continuance of the rebellion. They represent in strong terms the stagnation of trade, the insecurity of property, and the existence of circumstances which "were never contemplated, when the treaty of Nankin was framed." Sir G. Bonham, of course, refuses to entertain the request, and sees no reason why the Chinese Government should be compelled to remit duties sanctioned by treaties, and whose abolition, under the force of external pressure, would be a gross violation of international law, and constitute an interference with the internal affairs of China, which it is our manifest duty to avoid.

Advices from Shanghai, down to the 11th inst., state that the insurgents were marching a large force to the west and to the north, and have taken one or two cities in those directions, and it was said that it was their intention at once to proceed to Pekin.

The Imperial Governor of Shanghai was hiring and organising a fleet at Canton, with which to attempt the recovery of the mouths of the Grand Canal. The attempt has since been made, but without the smallest success. Mr. Meadows, the interpreter, who was allowed by the Taoutae to go up the Yang-tse-kiang with an officer of her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* in search of deserters, confirms the apparent difference of the Imperialists, and the energy shown by General Loo and the insurgent force.

Amoy was in a state of considerable alarm. A large Imperialist force, numbering 10,000 strong, had assembled under arms at Tong-wa—a place at a short distance from Amoy—and attempted (but in vain) to retake the city on the 19th of June. The rebels were very much pressed for funds; and, besides prohibiting the conveyance of rice to any of the neighbouring towns, had commenced extorting considerable sum from those reported to be wealthy. The alarm and discontent caused by these proceedings on the part of the rebels, added to distrust of each other, rendered the opportunity a very favourable one for the Mandarins to retake the place. Advices of the 9th of July from Amoy give an account of a naval engagement between the Tartar and rebel fleet. No important result took place; and the former retired. The rebels, elated with their success, seem to have a firmer hold of the city. They are reported to number 15,000 men. The shops are closed, and streets deserted; and there is no prospect of any business being done there for some time to come.

The chief of the insurgents in possession of Amoy, issues manifestos as generalissimo in the army of the restored dynasty of Ming. It is confidently stated that Tien-Teh is no myth, and that he only waits for the rising to be more general, to come forward and take his position as a lawful sovereign of the empire.

The Chinese Imperialist Governor of Amoy, for the purpose of manning his fleet, has adopted very active and pressing measures to get men away from the various ships in port. Among others, a marine and eight of the crew of Her Majesty's steamer *Salamander* deserted, and Captain Fishbourne, of the *Hermes*, has given a very efficient caution to the *Sir Herbert Compton*, *Eliza*, and two lorchaes, not to move from their anchorage until these men are brought back. The Taoutae has been much embarrassed by this very stringent measure, which, it is hoped, will also have the good effect of partially, if not entirely, breaking up his fleet, now lying near Chin-Kiang.

Accounts from Ning-Po extend to the 13th of June. All was then quiet there, but alarm was felt regarding rumours of rebel movements in the neighbourhood. The opium vessels, which heretofore had never been allowed to go up to the city, were now encouraged by the Mandarins to come as close as possible, and the present state of things rendered opium virtually a free article of commerce.

From Foochow advices of the 29th June report the city in a state of riot and confusion, and martial law strictly enforced. A mob collected and commenced pulling down the banking-houses, and the Tartar troops were called out; several of the ringleaders were beheaded in the main thoroughfare. A proclamation was out, leaving any person at liberty to kill any other found committing theft.

At Yen-ping-fo there was fighting going on, and all communication was stopped. Two ships, chartered by an eminent American firm at Hong-Kong, were lying at anchor below the city of Foochow waiting

for teas from the interior, but the troubles had hitherto prevented any coming down.

No news lately has been received from Nankin. Money is exceedingly scarce, and it is impossible to realise hard cash for bills on London and India.

The following is from a private letter from Hong-Kong:—

News is now coming in of new insurrections in all parts of the empire, and the fall of the old dynasty is become hardly a matter of doubt. With a body of religious enthusiasts, part of whose creed is war to the death in the heart of the country, and engaging all the feeble energies of the Government, and insurrections under other banners in nearly every province south of the Yellow River, it cannot long survive. The ultimate result is a question only to be decided by time; but the superior organisation, poor as it is, of the Christian rebels, and their more determined spirit, may justly give us some hope that in the end they may prevail over their competitors for empire. They still remain in position at Nankin and Chinkiang-foo, and beyond some skirmishes with the Chinese foreign ships, in which they are uniformly successful, nothing new has occurred. It is much to be feared that the country is rapidly approaching a state of anarchy, a condition of things most detrimental to trade; and we are obliged, further, to confirm our previous remarks upon the prospects for business. Imports will be to a great extent unsaleable, and the amount of produce brought to market must be largely curtailed.

There is little to report of the United States Japan expedition. Commodore Perry had gone to the eastward of Lochoo, and touched at an island called Bonian, on which were some European settlers. It is said the Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land, containing about 10 acres, for 50 dollars. It is in a good situation on one of the best sites of the harbour, and is intended for a Government coal depot. The island is mountainous, and the harbour excellent, having from 18 to 20 fathoms of water at the anchorage. If Commodore Perry has really acquired ten acres of ground which can be made available as a coaling station for the Pacific steamers, though not in the best position, the main object of the expedition may be considered as achieved. The island is said to contain a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there. Among them were about eleven women. The governor of this island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Sept. 16	29.934	65.1	54.2	57.7	+ 1.4	98	N.	0.35
" 17	29.991	72.7	54.1	61.9	+ 5.8	84	N.N.E.	0.07
" 18	30.118	70.3	44.0	57.0	+ 1.1	91	CALM.	0.00
" 19	30.223	71.5	44.2	57.1	+ 1.3	77	S.S.W.	0.00
" 20	30.044	65.2	52.1	55.6	+ 0.1	83	W.	0.00
" 21	29.914	67.4	42.0	54.7	- 0.7	82	CALM.	0.00
" 22	29.815	68.4	44.6	55.7	+ 0.5	83	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the Barometer during the week has varied from 30.31 inches on the morning of the 18th, to 29.85 inches on the 22nd. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.006 inches.

The Temperature during the week has been generally above the average; it varied from 72.7° on the 17th to 42.0° on the 21st; its range was, therefore 30.7°.

The mean temperature for the week was 57.1°, being 1.4° above the average of 55.7°.

The mean daily range of temperature was 20.8°: the greatest was 27.5° (on the 19th), and the smallest was 10.9° (on the 16th).

Rain fell on two days to the depth of rather more than four-tenths of an inch.

The Wind during the week has been variable in direction, but the air has frequently been in a calm state; and, when otherwise, it was in gentle motion only.

Fog was dense, on the 16th, in the morning; and a hazy or thick atmosphere has been general.

The Weather during the week, excepting on the 16th, has been fine; the 18th was a fine day, but the atmosphere was stagnant, and even near objects were veiled in mist; the 19th was a fine day; the 22nd was fine, but the atmosphere was stagnant and moist.

Lewisham, Sept. 23, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week ending September 17, the births of 1506 children were registered in London; of these, 816 were boys, and 690 girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1310. The number of deaths registered, during the week, in London, was 949. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, the average number was 1053, which, corrected for increase of population, amounts to 1158. The number of deaths recorded, therefore, to the past week, are 209 less than the corrected average, and 66 less than the number recorded to the week before, which was 1015. The causes of death are mainly distributed as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 352 (their average is 378); of these, 6 are due to small-pox (its average is 15); 17 to measles (its average is 22); 134 to scarlatina (its average is 56); 32 to hooping-cough (its average is 24). To typhus, 29 (its average is 51). To diarrhoea, 78, which is a decrease of 53 on the return of last week: upon the average of the preceding ten years, it exhibits an increase of 12, if we except the corresponding week ending September 23, 1849, when the number of deaths from diarrhoea amounted to 238; the number of deaths in each week throughout the ten years which supply the average for the above results, are as follows:—In 1849, 59; in 1844, 28; in 1845, 33; in 1846, 79; in 1847, 95; in 1848, 46; in 1849, 238; in 1850, 56; in 1851, 97; in 1852, 106. As connected with the present state of the public health with relation to cholera, these particulars are of more than common interest. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 37 (their average is 45). To tubercular diseases, 170 (their average is 171); of these, 119 are due to consumption (its average is 118). To diseases of the nerves, brain, and senses, 104 (their average is 110). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 35 (their average is 23). To diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 104 (their average is 85); of these 42 are due to bronchitis (its average is 26); to pneumonia, 48 (its average is 40). To violence, privation, &c., 43 (their average is 28); of these, it may be remarked, 15 are due to drowning (its average is 6). Under the head of privation, is specially to be remarked the death of the widow of a labouring man, aged 60 years, "found dying from exhaustion and privation, and the mephitic air of her apartment."—*Inquest.* Cholera during the week has been fatal to 16 persons, of which 9 were males, and 7 females; and shows an increase of 9 upon the return of the previous week. The number of deaths from cholera in corresponding weeks of the ten previous years was respectively 11, 3, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 2, 7, 3. From the week ending July 9, in the present year, 3, 6, 9, 4, 13, 10, 18, 7, and 16 fatal cases were registered: 4 out of the 16 deaths are described as Asiatic cholera, varying in the duration of the attack from 7 to 48 hours. As in previous returns, cholera has been confined to the poorer and crowded neighbourhoods.

**THE CITY STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—The following communication has been received in answer to an application from the committee upon the "Peel Testimonial," to be placed opposite the Bank:—"The Statue Foundry, Pimlico, Sept. 17, 1853.—Sir, In answer to your inquiry respecting the bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes, for the City, which we have in course of execution in our foundry, we beg to say that it is in a very advanced state, and that every exertion on our part shall be used to hasten its completion consistent with safety and the proper execution of so important a work. It will be finished in about two months, when we shall have the honour of inviting yourself and the committee to inspect the work at our establishment. We have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servants, ROBINSON and CO.—To Alderman Wire, Sheriff."

**LONDON PAVEMENTS.**—The wood pavement in Oxford-street, between Bond-street and Regent-street, has been removed, and replaced with small-cut granite blocks; so that the whole of the line from Notting-hill-gate to the Bank (with the exception of from Dean-street to Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn) is free from the wood.—The roadway in Fleet-street for vehicles was on Saturday morning closed from Fetter-lane to Farringdon-street. The entire roadway is expected to be completed in about three weeks.—On Saturday morning last workmen were employed in taking up the pavement on the south side of the Strand, near St. Clement's, preparatory to its undergoing a thorough repair, and all traffic carried the north side of the church.

**THE CITY REGISTRATION.**—Thomas M. Christie, Esq., the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City of London, opened his court, in Guildhall, on Monday. The proceedings were confined to the receiving of the lists of freemen entitled to vote from the clerks of the several Livery Companies; and also the lists of persons entitled to vote, and claims and objections, from the vestry clerks of the several parishes and liberties within the City, with respect to inhabitant householders.

**POOR RELIEF AND HOUSES IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The rateable value of property assessed to the poor-rate in the year ended Lady-day last, was £10,663,033. The amount of rental upon which the metropolitan police-rate was assessed in 1852 was £10,546,874. The population in 1851 was 2,541,410. The number of houses in 1851 was 372,942; and the number of houses assessed to the relief of the poor in 1850 was 269,235. The return consists of parts of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

**LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.**—The *Donna Maria Segunda*, belonging to the Portuguese and Brazilian Steam Navigation Company, of 1700 tons, 261 feet long, breadth of beam 37 feet, and constructed for engines of 300-horse power, was launched from the yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, at Blackwall, on Saturday, the ceremony of christening being performed by Miss Lubbock, daughter of Sir J. Lubbock.

**THE COMMERCIAL DOCKS.**—The Customs authorities have approved of premises adjoining the Commercial and Grand Surrey Canal Docks, which have been properly enclosed and fitted with suitable gates, and rendered fit for the deposit of timber and wood goods in bond, in addition to the extensive premises already in use and now found not to be sufficient for the increasing wants of the company and the timber trade.

**THE MAYORALTY AND THE SHERIFFALTY.**—There is a great deal of talk in the city about a "stir" upon the day of the swearing in of the new Sheriffs, as well as of an "agitation" on the day of the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

**ST. MATTHEW'S DAY, CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday being St. Matthew's Day, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Thos. Challis, Esq., M.P., the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, and Bethlehem, proceeded from the Mansion-house, and attended divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. George Buckle; at the conclusion of which they proceeded to the Great Hall, in Christ's Hospital, where four orations were delivered; that in Latin, by Mr. H. Ludlow; in French, by C. H. Parez; in English, by J. W. Doran; in Greek, by H. Rogers. Two odes were also recited, one by C. W. P. Watts, and the other, in Latin hexameters, on "Liberia,"—the scholars acquitting themselves in a masterly style, which drew forth the high commendation of the visitors. At the conclusion the organ pealed forth the National Anthem, when the procession again re-formed, and proceeded to the Mansion-house.

**CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.**—Mr. T. Y. Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the city of London, held his court for that purpose on Monday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. The entire lists of the livery were gone through, but no point whatever arose worthy of special notice. The revising barrister then proceeded to take the householders' lists. The first was that for the ward of Aldersgate; and then followed in alphabetical order the other wards. When the examination is closed, we shall give the results.

**MAYNORTH COMMISSIONERS.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday states:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Hon. D. R. Pigot, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; M. Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.; T. Twiss, D.C.L.; and J. O'Ferrall, Esq.; to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Management of the College of Maynooth.

**NEW OMNIBUS LICENSES.**—The metropolitan omnibuses are now in course of inspection, by order of the Police Commissioners, under the new act, as a preliminary proceeding to the granting of new licenses next month. Some improvements have been already ordered; and in a short time a better description of vehicles will appear. It is, however, expected that the number of omnibuses will be diminished. It is rumoured that as many as 200 will be taken off the roads by the proprietors, as the omnibuses business is said to be a losing speculation.

**CHELSEA SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.**—The Commissioners of Woods and Works have given directions that the works in connection with this new structure shall be accelerated in their progress.

**BROMPTON HOSPITAL.**—The funds of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton have just been enriched by a princely legacy under the will of the late John M'Callum, Esq., of Bedford-place. The amount of the bequest will not fall very short of £15,000. Since the establishment of the hospital the legacies of the benevolent have been a valuable source of income to the charity. Just now its sphere of usefulness is about to be increased by the addition of 140 beds; the approaching completion of the east wing making the total number of beds 230.

**EAST GREENWICH FLAX-WORKS AND ROPEERY.**—Yesterday week the factory operatives of this establishment presented to its proprietor, Mr. John Smith, a handsome silver tea and coffee service, as a testimonial of their grateful regard for his uniform kindness as their employer. An appropriate address was presented to Mr. Smith on the occasion, wherein it is stated that, while the manufacturing operations of many firms have been greatly impeded by misunderstandings between the employers and the employed, there has not been an instance of dissatisfaction among the operatives of the East Greenwich works. Mr. Smith, we understand, takes especial interest in the English flax movement, and is erecting a powerful steam-engine, to render large quantities of the English flax-straw suitable for manufacturing purposes.

**THE FALLEN HOUSE IN THE STRAND.**—The coroner's jury met on Monday, according to adjournment, and, having heard some further evidence, the court was adjourned until next Monday. The Coroner intimated his expectation that the proceedings would be brought to a close on that day.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

County Cup Stakes.—Sleeping Partner walked over. Selling Stakes.—Prian the Third, 1. Lady in Waiting, 2. Ladies' Plate.—Noisette, 1. Pride, 2. Belvoir Stakes.—Drayton colt, 1. Bran mare, 2. Two-year-old Stakes.—Twinkle, 1. Eva, 2. Leicestershire Handicap.—Jacqueline, 1. Audubon, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Hungerford, 1. Maid of Golborne, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Tomboy, 1. Maidstone, 2. Coplow Stakes.—C. by Drayton, 1. Birthday, 2.

### PONTEFRAC T RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Bridesmaid, 2. Gold Cup.—Barnwell, 1. Sally Warfoot colt, 2. The Jewess won the Park-hill Stakes; the Twin, the Stand Plate; and Solyman, the Visitor's Plate.

### TUESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Solyman, 1. The Twin, 2. Castle Stakes.—Hotchpot, 1. Pansy, 2. Pontefract Handicap.—Grape-shot, 1. Billy Richardson, 2. The Grand Stand Stakes were won in three heats by Vinaigrette, beating Killarney.

### BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Preparation Stakes.—Captain Flash, 1. Warbler, 2. Two-year-old Produce Stakes.—Star of Surrey, 1. Br. f. by Don-Taurina, 2. Two-Year-Old Stakes.—B. f. by Arcot, 1. F. by Ratan, 2. Bedfordshire Stakes.—Perfidious, 1. Tickton, 2. The Town Stakes were won by Eccentricity.

### WEDNESDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—B. f. by Ion, 1. Alabama, 2. Stratton-park Stakes.—Perfidious, 1. Warbler, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Vaultress, 1. Kohinoor, 2. Queen's Plate.—Ariosto, 1. Lamartine, 2. The Hunters' Stakes were won in four heats by Songster, beating Economy, Honesty, and three others.

### MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Chesterfield Handicap.—Barrel, 1. Welter Cup.—Surveyor, 1. Winton Handicap.—Annie Sutherland, 1.

### BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

6 to 1 on the Field (t)	25 to 1	30 to 1
20 to 1 agst Nancy (t)	agst Nancy (t)	agst Nancy (t)
20 to 1 agst Indian Warrior (t)	agst Indian Warrior (t)	agst Indian Warrior (t)
	agst Indian Warrior (t)	agst Indian Warrior (t)
	agst Indian Warrior (t)	agst Indian Warrior (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—20 to 1 agst Seabreeze (t)

**DECIMAL COINAGE.**—We are authorised to state that a pamphlet which has been going the round of some of the papers, to the effect that a decimal silver coinage, to be issued at the commencement of next year, and bearing the date 1854, is in progress at the Mint, is entirely without foundation.—*Times.*

**STATUE OF "THE DUKE."**—We understand that Mr. Noble, the sculptor, of Bruton-street, has just received a commission from the East India Directors to execute a statue of the late Duke of Wellington. The statue will be at once six feet in height, and will be executed in the finest Carrara marble, and fixed on an appropriate pedestal. The Duke will be represented in his usual military costume.

A French engineer having, on the 5th inst., invited a few friends to dine with him at Coulomb's Hotel, Cairo, was sitting at the balcony of his apartment, when he lost his balance, and unfortunately was killed by the fall.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Porson died, 1808.  
MONDAY, 26.—Constantinople founded, 329.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Brindley died, 1772. Battle of Busaco, 1810.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Sheriffs sworn into office.  
THURSDAY, 29.—Michaelmas-day, Lord Nelson born, 1758.  
FRIDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. George Whittield died, 1770.  
SATURDAY, Oct. 1.—St. Remigius. Pheasant shooting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1853.

Sunday.	M.-nday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 30	6 50	7 20	7 55	8 35	9 20	10 0
10 50	11 30	12 10	12 50	1 30	2 10	2 50
3 30	4 10	4 50	5 30	6 10	6 50	7 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER calls attention to accidents arising from the incautious use of the ammonia nitrate of silver, from the formation of a fulminate by evaporation. This should be guarded against by carefully keeping the bottle stoppered.

R. T. E.—Chobham, not Cobham, is the correct pronunciation. The Duke of Wellington was never at the Brienne Military School; but, about the close of the American War, he was sent to school at Angers, in France, at that time under the direction of Pignerol, a celebrated engineer.

M. D.—The question of "Who is an esquire?" was discussed at great length in Mr. Burke's "Patrician." We have not space to enter on it.

TOM OATES.—The Crest, named by the French *cimier*, from *cime*, the top, or apex, originated in the necessity of distinguishing one chief from another, and making him known in the battle-field and the tournament; consequently, no crest is ever allowed to a female. As early as the year 1101 a seal of Philip, Count of Flanders, represents him with his crest; but at that period, and for a century and a half after, few of lesser degree than sovereigns and commanders in the wars ventured to carry this mark of distinction. After the institution, however, of the Garter, the knights of that illustrious order adopted crests, and the practice soon became so general, that these emblems were assumed indiscriminately by all those who considered themselves legally entitled to coat-armour.

A. B. L. R.—Sir William Balfour bore for Arms: "Arg. on a chev. sa. an otter's head erased of the first. Crest: A lady standing on a rock, holding in her right hand an otter's head, and in her left a swan's head. Motto: Omne solum forti patria."

J. C. N.—Arms of Cove: "Gu. a bend arg. cottised or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr., holding in the gauntlet a battle-axe gu." There was another family of Cove which bore for Arms: "Arg. three piles wavy gu. between twelve martlets sa. Crest: A lion's paw holding a palm branch ppr."

A. RICHMAN.—The living is worth about £1200 or £1500 a year.

AN ENQUIRER.—To have your name entered at an Inn of Court, you must get your entrance paper signed by two Barristers, and approved by the Treasurer or two Benchers of the Inn; and you must pay the necessary fees. After serving a certain number of Terms, which can be done in three years, you can be called to the Bar. At the Middle Temple there is no entrance examination. The cost by admission is about £36, independent of the deposit of £100—in case you are not a University man.

A DESCENDANT.—Arms of Julian: "Arg. a cross-crosslet in saltire sa. Crest: On a chapeau a salamander in flames ppr." Naunton is a very ancient family; its Arms, "Sa. a lion ramp. or, ducally crowned arg. between three cross-crosslets of the second."

EMILY.—A lady is not entitled, under any circumstances, to bear a crest. "An Emperor," says Dr. Johnson, "is a Monarch of title and dignity superior to a King." This definition is not very explicit. An empire seems to us a congregation of states under one ruler; such as the Roman Empire, the German Empire, and the French Empire, under Napoleon I. A Kingdom, on the other hand, is one State governed by a Monarch.

A CONSTANT READER.—There are several coats to the name of Joyner. One granted in 1591 to a family of London and Sussex, is "Az. on a bend arg., an eagle displayed sa." Another, that of Joyner, Norroy King-of-Arms, temp. Henry VIII., is "Arg. on a cross az., four fleurs-de-lis of the first, within a bordure of the second." A third has a very simple bearing, "Arg. a pale az."

AGNES.—The family of Lucas, from which descended the famed cavalier, Commander Sir Charles Lucas, was seated in the counties of Essex and Suffolk; and bore for Arms, "Arg. a fesse between six annulets gu." A reference to Manning and Bray's "History of the County of Surrey" might possibly throw some light on the pedigree of the family of Lucas, of Varnel-hill.

FIDO.—Arms of Harby: "Gu. a fesse erm. between ten billets arg., four, three, and three. Crest: A heron's head erased or, between two wings expanded sa."

V. N.—Singular enough, some of our great and richest counties have no complete county histories. Shropshire, Yorkshire, Devon, Lincolnshire, and Hampshire, are sadly off in this respect. The best county histories are Ormerod's "Cheshire," Surtees' "Durham," Hunter's "Hallamshire," Baker's "Northamptonshire," Nicholl's "Leicestershire," Lipscombe's "Bucks," and Hutchins' "Dorsetshire;" all splendid works, full of the most valuable information. Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire" is a book of interest connected with Salop; but of that county, rich though it be in ancient families and great landed proprietors, no general history exists. Britton's "Beauties of England" may possibly give the information required about Caynton Hall.

F. R. S.—The family of the late Sir Thomas Picton was Welsh, and is, we believe, still seated in the principality, in Pembrokeshire.

NAUTICUS.—The cost of a Royal license for a change of name is about fifty guineas. A petition must be addressed to the Queen, setting forth the reasons why the change is required, and leave is given, provided the authorities deem that sufficient cause is shown. In the case submitted, a petition, presented through a member of the Herald's-office, would, we doubt not, obtain the desired object.

ADMIRER.—The Royal license, which authorises the assumption of the name of Samwell, will explain the descent or reason. The *London Gazette* publishes all these licenses.

ARTAXERXES.—A mere device of "a dog or a horse" is not a crest, and would not be liable to the tax on armorial bearings; but, if it be placed on the heraldic "wreath," it would be.

A CONSTANT READER should refer, himself, to a file of our paper, and ascertain the exact date.

STEPMOTHER.—The son's children are respectively entitled to the designations of "Master" and "Miss."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Courtesy still continues to the lady in question—although married again—the title she bore during the lifetime of her first husband.

ENQUIRY.—The eldest daughter of each brother seems, in courtesy, to be called "Miss" simply with the surname attached.

SNIFE.—Westminster is a city. The definition of what constitutes a city is difficult. We have not space to enter on the subject.

X. Y. Z.—When Colonel Berkeley was raised to the Peerage, he adopted the title of Segrave, but the old Barony of that name was in no way affected by the creation. It is now in abeyance.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to Mr. Burke, author of "The Peerage," 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BRISTOLIENSIS.—The *Times* newspaper has been in existence about seventy-two years.

J. P., Chobham.—The present comet is not a predicted one, but, on the contrary, so far new to astronomers.

B. H., Holbrook-hall.—The jetton described within is one of those sold in the streets at 1d. each when her Majesty came to the throne.

A SUBSCRIBER will find the churches of Broadwater, Sompot, and Tarring, described in "Horsfield's History of Sussex," two vols., 4to, 1835.

In our account of the proceedings of the British Association, at Hull, we omitted to mention, as is usual with us, that the illustrative Portraits of Mr. Hopkins, and Lord Lonsborough, which are excellent likenesses, were engraved from Photographs by Mr. John Worden, of Hull.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

THE accounts received towards the end of the week, from St. Petersburg and Constantinople, are such as to justify the most grave apprehensions as to the ultimate issue of the question which has been so long pending between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. On the one hand, the Emperor persists in rejecting in an unqualified manner the "Vienna Note," as proposed to be modified by the Sultan of Turkey; on the other, the Sultan, supported by the voice of all his advisers, insists upon adhering to the modifications introduced by him; and, in the alternative of their rejection, has prepared large armaments for the defence of the territory and independence of the Ottoman Empire. We apprehend that the issue thus joined, is too close and too

clear to leave room for further pleading or demurring; and that after many months wasted in diplomacy by the advocates of "peace at any price," a peaceful solution of the difficulty is now impossible. With respect to the manifesto of the Porte, describing the actual position of affairs, recently published at Constantinople, we have nothing to say. It speaks plainly enough; and is perfectly consistent with the previous manifesto issued by the same Government, immediately after the invasion of the Principalities by the Russian troops; and, also, perfectly consistent with the view taken of that invasion by Lord Clarendon, in his despatch to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, which recently, most unintentionally, met the public eye; and further, we may add, most perfectly consistent with the opinion of all men who pretend to any knowledge of the law of nations, so flagrantly violated by that audacious act.

We shall, for the present, confine ourselves to the despatch of Count Nesselrode, addressed to Baron Meyendorff, at Vienna (dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 7), announcing the unqualified rejection, by the Emperor of Russia, of the modifications proposed by the Porte in the Vienna note; and suggesting, rather than explaining, some of the reasons for his so rejecting them. This document contains enough to dispel all doubts which may have been entertained as to the policy which has all along guided that ambitious and unscrupulous Czar in this matter.

"Either," writes Count Nesselrode, "the alterations which the Porte requires are important, in which case it is very simple that we refuse to accede to them, or they are unimportant; and then the question arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily make its acceptance dependent on them?"

We understand his Excellency's intentions, as we have sufficiently implied by printing part of his observations in italics; but we demur to his logic. The Sultan, being invited to make a concession to another power, which he is perfectly at liberty to make or to refuse (and such is his present position with regard to Russia), has a right to consider and prescribe the terms in which he might do so. This is a circumstance which appears to have been overlooked by the learned diplomatists who undertook to manage affairs at Vienna. It is, as far as their reputation is concerned, certainly unfortunate that they omitted even to apprise the Sultan of Turkey of the terms of the message they proposed he should send to Russia, before that message was submitted for the acceptance of the latter. This is a blunder, however, which is now past remedy. The Turkish ultimatum is now to be considered upon its merits. And certainly—as the powerful organ of the Aberdeen party now admits, after vainly endeavouring to pick a quarrel with the Sultan for cavilling about "words"—there is something essential in principle in the alterations insisted upon by that monarch—something which involves his very honour, and dignity, and the integrity of his Empire.

The passages in the "Vienna note," which the Porte objected to, undoubtedly went to the extent of admitting the existence of a sort of prescriptive right in the Czar to "interest" himself in the affairs of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and misinterpreted the spirit of a treaty in a manner to confirm such prescriptive right. But, indeed, if the Sultan only considered the passages to be capable of such a construction, he was, according to the universal law of nations, in the perfect right to refuse to sign them, being the only judge of what concerns his independence and dignity;—in other words, if it should in reality prove to be the case that the passages so proposed to be omitted or modified are "unimportant," we apprehend (with every respect for the juridical authority of Count Nesselrode) that the Sultan of Turkey—and not the Emperor of Russia—is the party who has a right to decide upon their insertion. The matter of principle in the substance of the note being satisfactory to both parties, that one which makes the concession has the right to regulate the terms of the premises by which it is introduced.

There is no use in mincing matters. There can be no doubt now of the policy of Russia in this outrageous case. Besides the note of Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff, which was, no doubt, penned with a view to immediate publication, it appears that the industrious Russian Minister has written another, containing additional and unexpected reasons against not only the modified note, but the original note itself. In this despatch, if we are rightly informed of its contents, it is stated that the Czar "considers that note not—as the Four Powers intended it—as the very extreme opposite, the very antipodes of the Menschikoff note; but as identical in result with that famous document, which conceded to Russia the right of interference between the subjects of the Sultan and their Sovereign, and involved the annihilation of Turkish independence." Hence the "very simple" refusal to alter the terms of the note, announced by Count Nesselrode.

Another very significant intimation in the Nesselrode note is to the effect that the Russian Government do not consider themselves bound to evacuate the Danubian Principalities; notwithstanding the formal "protest" of Lord Clarendon against their unjustifiable invasion of them. If at the time of that invasion we had acted, instead of writing despatches, the affair would now have been over. As it is, he is a wise man who can see the end of the entanglement in which we are involved.

We apprehend that our mistake from the very beginning of this transaction, has been in our not believing that the Emperor of Russia was in earnest. Now we find too plainly that he is so; and we can only hope that we are not too late to recover our lost ground.

From a Parliamentary paper just published, under the authority of the Poor-law Board, it appears that the diminution of pauperism, which has been far some years in progress, has been very large in the year ending last July 1. The total decrease of pauperism since July 1, 1852, is 56,538, very nearly as large a number of persons as are found in the whole county of Westmoreland (58,287). The decrease of able-bodied paupers in the year is 17,002—nearly as many as there are persons living in the town of Lincoln. It takes place on a previously diminished number—184,742, less on January 1st of the present year, than on January 1, 1849. In the year which then closed, the diminution of able-bodied paupers was 11,093; in the

year closed on July 1st, which includes half that year, the number was 17,002: which shows that the decrease was much more rapid in the last half of the year closed on July 1st than in the first half. Comparing the total number of paupers at present with the number on January 1st, 1849, the following striking result is arrived at:—

Relieved on January 1st, 1849, in 590 Unions, .. ..	940,551
" July 1st, 1853, in 610 Ditto, .. ..	676,268
Decrease in 4½ years .. ..	264,583

or very nearly two-fifths of the whole: the number being a little short of all the persons who dwell in the county of Nottingham (270,427). In the present year every county, both in England and Wales, shows a decrease in its total pauperism, except Montgomery; and in able-bodied pauperism, except Merioneth—both in Wales. The counties which exhibit the largest decrease of able-bodied paupers are—Hereford, 26.1 per cent; Lancashire, 25.4; Yorkshire, West Riding, 25.3; Monmouth, 23; Oxford, 22.8; Worcester, 22.5; Westmoreland, 22.2; Rutland 20.9. The counties which exhibit the smallest decrease, of total pauperism are generally the agricultural counties, which still surpass, we regret to say, the manufacturing counties in the proportionate number of their paupers to their population. For example—in Cambridge, there is 1 pauper to every 14½ persons, in Lancashire 1 to every 34; in Devonshire 1 to every 15½, in the West Riding of Yorkshire 1 to every 33½, in Dorsetshire 1 to every 13½, in Cheshire 1 to every 31; in Norfolk 1 to every 14½, and in Warwickshire 1 to every 33½. A rapid reduction in pauperism is, however, still in progress; and it seems highly probable, owing to the great demand for agricultural produce, that more labour will be employed in the agricultural districts in the next year and the next few years, and that pauperism in them will be still further reduced. Such a regeneration as we infer, from the gradual, but continual, reduction in the number of paupers, to be now taking place in this old and long-civilised country, is, perhaps, unexampled in the history of the world, and is of the happiest augury for its future moral improvement. We must not, however, omit to remind our readers that this regeneration has accompanied a season of low prices and great abundance of food, which seems now to have come to an end. The harvest is unfortunately a very short one throughout the greater part of Europe—Spain and Russia are the exceptions—as it is short in England, France, Italy, and Belgium are already buying corn in the markets where we usually buy it; and in our markets the price of wheat—to take it as the most important example—has risen very rapidly. In the first week of June, its average price was 43s. 4d.; in the second week of September, it was 54s. 9d.: a rise of 11s. 5d., or nearly 27 per cent in 14 weeks. In all the foreign markets whence we draw supplies, the price has risen proportionably; and, as freights are also extraordinarily high—there not being now enough ships to carry on the increasing commerce of the world—the season of abundance and cheapness is, we fear, coming, for a time, to an end. When the present high prices have fulfilled their appropriate task and everywhere stimulated agricultural labour to exert itself and increase production, a season of cheapness and abundance will return. Till then, however, as food cannot be produced at will, and as it is now obviously much scarcer in Europe than during the last four years, it becomes a common duty—a duty alike of Governments and subjects—to be as economical as possible. Neither should waste, or both may come to want. The public ought to remember that, unless labour be well fed, it cannot be either efficient or energetic. To keep the industrious and producing part of the community, therefore, "well in heart," the necessary saving should be made, as much as possible, by the comparatively idle and the comparatively opulent.

THE DAGUERRETYPE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

107, Regent-street, 22nd Sept., 1853.  
Allow me to correct an error which is contained in your notice of the proceedings of the British Association at Hull, wherein it is stated that "a daguerreotype portrait could be now obtained in the 1000th part of a second." The facts are these: on Friday, the 9th, in the Chemical Section, after a lecture I had given on the daguerreotype process, an interesting discussion took place on the photogenic power of the moon's rays. I was asked in what time the rays of the moon could operate upon a daguerreotype tablet, and in what time those of the sun could do the same. I answered that I had obtained an image of the full moon in four seconds; and, with the same apparatus, one of the sun in the thousandth part of a second; which very nearly corresponded with the calculation made by several philosophers, who had ascertained before the discovery of photography that the moon reflected only one 250,000th part of the rays of the sun. Photography has, therefore, been not only the means of corroborating the truth of previous experiments; but of proving that the moon reflects as much photogenic rays as visual rays.  
My statement, as you see, referred only to the taking of an image of the sun, but not of portraits of the human face; and, as your notice, which will be seen by some hundred thousands of readers, in all parts of the world, might convey the idea that I have made some new discovery by which the Photographic surface is rendered considerably more sensitive than it is by the most improved processes known, the insertion of this letter in your next number will disabuse those who might have been misled by the report.  
I am, &c., A. CLAUDET.

THE CAMP AT HELFAUT.—Colonel the Earl of Lucan, accompanied by Captain the Marquis of Worcester, Captain Dupuis, and Lieutenant Lord Bingham, has left town for France, to represent the British Government during the manoeuvres at the Camp of Helfaut.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.—The Governor-General directs it to be notified that, with a view to encourage the cultivation of cotton in New South Wales, the following sums will be given as premiums for the best samples of that article grown in any part of the colony, and exhibited in Sydney on or before the 1st June, 1854—viz.,—1. For the best sample, weighing not less than 50 lb., £30. 2. For the second sample, weighing not less than 50 lb., £20. The particular qualities required are length, strength, firmness, silkiness of staple, and brightness of colour. Proof will be required that the cotton wool exhibited is the produce of the colony. The awards will be made by a board to be appointed by the Governor-General.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.—The Postmaster-General has taken up the *Neuler*-sailing-vessel for the conveyance of the next mails to West Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land. She will leave Liverpool the 4th October, on the arrival of the day mail from London. All letters and newspapers reaching Liverpool by the above date, not addressed by any other vessel, will be despatched by the *Neuler*. Letters charged 1s. the half ounce; newspapers free.

SUPPLY OF BOOKS TO WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.—The Poor-law Board have made arrangements with the several publishers for the supply of books for religious instruction, lesson, and text books, and maps, for the use of those schools, at a reduction in the prices averaging 43 per cent on the charge. The works included in this arrangement comprise 185 vols. and 118 maps, and are intended for the use of scholars, teachers, and assistant teachers, being reading lesson books, and on the subject of grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, mensuration, vocal music, composition, writing, algebra, natural history, agricultural chemistry, domestic economy, drawing, geometry, mathematics, preservation of health, political economy, astronomy, and mental philosophy.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## THREATENING ASPECT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The intelligence from Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople continues to be unfavourable to a pacific solution of the dispute between Turkey and Russia. Count Nesselrode's two circulars—one to explain the interpretation which the Emperor put upon the Vienna note and the modifications, the other to explain the light in which the Emperor regarded his position in relation to other powers, and the negotiations between them—are held to give an ominous insight into the views that prevail at St. Petersburg. The first circular will be found elsewhere; by the second we learn that the Emperor of Russia has never ceased to reserve to himself the right of dealing directly with Turkey alone, setting aside the mediators whom he affected to acknowledge. Russia now places herself in an attitude which would not only preclude Turkey from taking any exception to the note, but precludes the four powers—the judges in the case—from declaring their own intention.

The news of the withdrawal of Austria from the Western Alliance is confirmed by a private telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 20th inst. According to this despatch, the Conference was already in a state of dissolution, the Austrian Cabinet having rejected a proposed note drawn up by M. Drouyn de Lhuys for adoption by the Conference, and to be sent collectively to the Porte, urging it to adopt the Vienna note as proposed by the Conference. The Austrian Cabinet has also refused to join in a collective guarantee of the four powers to the Porte that Russia shall not again interfere between the Sultan and his subjects. Count Buol, according to the despatch, considered the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys too friendly to the Porte, and spurned the idea of a guarantee, observing that the time was gone by for collective action, but that each Power was free to act as it pleased.

We are further informed by a telegraphic despatch dated Trieste, Wednesday, that, "the Lloyd's steamer has just arrived with news from Constantinople to the 12th September. A deputation from the Ulema (the united body of lawyers, priests, and men of letters) had waited on the Sultan, and given him the alternative of declaring war or abdicating his throne; requiring his answer at the Feast of Bairam." "The peace party," it adds, "would be satisfied with a demonstration by the fleets, and the dismissal of the Minister of War."

This intelligence is so astounding that it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the manufacture of private telegraphic despatches is now carried on to such an extent, that the public cannot be placed too much on their guard against them.

A general feeling prevailed at Constantinople that the Sultan would make no further concessions. Placards continued to be posted on the walls of the city and the mosques, calling upon the Divan to declare war against Russia; and addresses to the Sultan and his Ministers were being signed publicly by the inhabitants, praying the Sultan to lead them against the enemy without waiting longer for the support of England or France, "who," they add, "had clearly proved that Turkey could not depend on them." These addresses and placards had produced much effect on the lower classes, and it was doubtful at what point the popular effervescence would stop. The *Times*, which makes Russia responsible for every incident of a dispute provoked by Russian aggression, says:—

The truth is, that the Ottomans themselves, as recently known to Christian Governments, have now been superseded by tribes infinitely more fanatical and barbarous. The Turkish invasion of Europe has been repeated anew, and the immediate subjects of the Sultan, partially civilised by commerce and training, are now absorbed in Asiatic hordes who are re-peopling European Turkey with the veritable savages of the East. Already it is understood that the lives of Christians, and especially of French and English are insecure in the capital of that State which these Christians are so laboriously protecting, and it is scarcely anticipated that any terms of peace will prove acceptable to those ferocious multitudes, whose very breath is war. By this extraordinary infusion of barbarian blood Turkey is rapidly acquiring the character which she possessed 400 years since, and it is but too probable that the next mail may inform us of the actual resort to arms.

It cannot be forgotten, indeed, that such a result is no more than a natural consequence of the aggression of Russia. We may say that hostilities were already commenced when the Danubian Principalities were occupied by a Russian army; for, if an armed invasion of a foreign territory does not constitute an act of war, it will be hard to say what does so. The Turks would be clearly justified in crossing the Danube—in expelling the Russians from Wallachia and Moldavia—and even in following up by offensive demonstrations an expedition so openly provoked. If they could accomplish this by their own unaided strength, the most difficult of state problems would at once be solved; but few persons acquainted with the subject will venture to doubt that the event of such proceedings would be to bring the Russians, after one or more campaigns, to the gates of Constantinople. This consummation it is the paramount interest of combined Europe to avert; but it is clear that intervention could be much more conveniently effected before the sword has been drawn than when the Czar has been brought within reach of his prize with the title of conquest, and after the chances of war.

It was believed that a certain misunderstanding existed between the representatives of the powers at Constantinople; that the French Ministers threw the blame of the delay which has occurred on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—that Lord Stratford thought M. de Bruck alone blameable—and that M. de Bruck, in turn, maintained that Redschid Pacha was the cause of all. It is also said that a correspondence was going on between M. de la Cour and Lord Stratford, relative to the points in dispute between the two Ambassadors. It was said that the French Minister maintains that if the fleets had entered the Dardanelles, and gone to Constantinople, at the time he proposed it, recent events would not have taken place.

An address to the Ministers was in circulation for the purpose of approval and for signatures. It demanded war, and in unmistakable terms, or "an honourable peace." The letter concludes with these words:—"If an immediate solution do not take place, there is no knowing what may happen, for the popular excitement is at its height. The people are beginning to reason; they examine the acts of the Government with attention and judgment, and they know perfectly who are the patriotic Ministers and who are not." The provinces were tranquil.

The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that his contingent was ready; but that he had no means of conveying the troops to Constantinople. Orders had been given at the Arsenal to prepare a number of steam-vessels to proceed to Tunis for troops.

It appears that the Russian and Turkish sentinels now face each other at twelve points on the Danube.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French left Paris, on Thursday, on a tour through the northern departments of the Empire. Their Majesties arrived at Arras on Thursday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and were received by the Bishop of Arras, the Prefect, the Mayor, and the Municipal body; and proceeded—amidst the most vociferous cheering, and a salute of artillery—on their way to the Prefecture, where his Majesty received the addresses of the townspeople through their deputations. The town was brilliantly illuminated at night, and a grand ball was given in honour of the occasion. On Friday the Emperor arrived at Lille, passing through Douai and Valenciennes. On Saturday (this day) the Emperor will sojourn at Lille. On Sunday the Emperor will visit the camp at Helfaut, and sleep the same night at St. Omer. On Monday the Emperor will visit Dunkerque, and sleep at Calais. On Tuesday the Emperor will arrive at Boulogne, where he will pass the night. On Wednesday the Emperor will leave Boulogne, and visit Amiens, where his Majesty will pass the night, returning to Paris on Thursday.

The Emperor on Tuesday arrived at the camp of Satory, at half-past two o'clock, and put the troops through a variety of manoeuvres. The Empress, with her sister, the Duchess of Alba, by her side, attended by the ladies of the Court, was present. The troops were afterwards formed into three sides of a square. The Emperor proceeded into the centre of the square, accompanied by a numerous staff, and a considerable number of foreign officers—Austrian, English, Piedmontese, and Dutch; and having on his right Prince Napoleon, and on his left General Prince Jablonowski, of the Austrian service. The Emperor then delivered the following address to the troops:—

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers!—At the moment when the camp of Satory is about to be raised, I desire to testify to you my entire satisfaction. The three divisions which have in succession occupied it have manifested that discipline and confraternity, and that love for the profession of arms which keep up the military spirit so necessary for a great nation. In fact, who is it that in difficult times has supported empires, if not these assemblages of armed men taken from the people, broken into discipline, animated with the sentiment of duty, and who preserve in the midst of peace, when generally egotism and interest in the end enervate everything, that devotedness to the country, founded on self-denial, and that love of glory which is founded on a contempt for riches? That it is which has always made armies the sanctuary of honour; and consequently as long as peace continues, there exists a community of

sentiments, I may even say a sort of *esprit de corps*, between us and foreign armies. We love and esteem those persons who in their own countries feel and act as we do, and as long as political events do not turn them into enemies we are happy to greet them as comrades and as brothers. Receive, my friends, with my encomiums for your good conduct, my thanks for the marks of attachment which you have given to me and to the Emress. Reckon on my affection, and be certain of this that next to the honour of having been three times elected by a whole nation, nothing can afford me greater pride than to command such men as you.

These words were followed by cries of "Vive l'Empereur! vive l'Impératrice!" The Emperor then distributed the cross or the military medal to several whose conduct appeared to merit the distinction. The troops filed off before their Majesties, and the proceedings terminated. The Emperor gave a collation to all the officers near Marshal Magnan's tent. At six o'clock the Emperor returned to St. Cloud.

The Paris journals continue to be occupied by the Eastern question. The intelligence that Austria has deserted England and France, has excited great indignation in Paris; and the course taken by that power is regarded as one continued course of duplicity in the interest of Russia.

The *Assemblée Nationale* again expresses its conviction that nothing serious will arise out of the refusal of the Porte to accept the note in the form proposed by the Conference of Vienna. The *Assemblée* believes that the Porte will finally adopt the note under the influence of persuasion or coercion.

The Bourse opened heavily on Wednesday, and the Three per Cents were first called at 76f. 80c. It was subsequently reported that the Bank of France was about to lend 100,000,000f. in specie to the Bank of England. This report, although unlikely to be true, produced a favourable impression, and the Three per Cents rose to 77f. 20c. They finally closed at 76f. 95c. for the end of the month.

## SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch received from Madrid, dated the 19th inst., announces the fall of the Lersundi Cabinet. The new Ministers are Sartorius, Interior and President of the Cabinet; Blaser, War; Domenech (Progresista), Finance; the Marquis de Molins, Marine, or State (Foreign Affairs).

The question of the Protestant cemeteries was again discussed in the Royal Council, on the 15th, when M. Martinez de la Rosa and several other councillors expressed themselves in favour of the concession.

## WORKING OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

At Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania, at one of the hotels there lived as waiter a tall mulatto, nearly white, who went by the name of Bill. In the beginning of the present month there arrived in the town Deputy-Marshal Wynkoop, another fellow named Joe Jenkins, and three other assistants from Virginia, to arrest poor Bill as a "fugitive from labour." These persons came behind him, and knocked him down with a mace; but Bill, who, as it appears, is or was, for, in all probability, the poor creature is dead—a very strong and active man, recovered his feet, and threw his assailants off. Finally, he managed to break from the house, with the handcuffs fastened only on his right wrist, and made his way to the river. Into this he plunged, exclaiming, "I will rather be drowned than taken alive." His pursuers fired at him before he reached the water, and when he was swimming they deliberately levelled their revolvers, and fired four or five shots. One ball was supposed to have struck his head, as his face became instantly covered with blood. He sprang up in the water, and shrieked in his agony. The bystanders were becoming so excited at the horrible sight that the Southerners retreated from the bank, and took counsel together as to what was best to be done. Meanwhile the poor slave came to the shore, and was supposed to be dying, upon which his pursuers remarked that "Dead niggers were not worth taking south," and were walking away, when the fugitive unexpectedly revived. As he, in his turn, was walking away, supported by another coloured man, the Virginia people, perceiving that he was alive, headed him, called upon him to stop, and threatened to shoot anybody who should protect the fugitive. The threat took effect, for the crowd did actually retire; and there was nothing for it but for poor Bill to take to the water again, which he did. In the water he remained for upwards of an hour, and there his pursuers dared not follow him. At length, they appear themselves to have been intimidated by the menacing attitude of the crowd, who were preparing to arrest them; for they retired of their own accord. Bill waded some distance up the river, and then got out. He was found by some coloured women, flat on his face, in a corn-field, senseless from the effect of his wound.

## THE CHOLERA.

THE accounts from the north, and Newcastle and Gateshead in particular, show that this dreaded disease continues its power mostly at those two places; other towns have been slightly affected by it. At Newcastle and Gateshead the deaths have averaged, from cholera and diarrhoea, about 120 per day. The pestilence has also been found at Liverpool, Edinburgh, &c.; and also in East Smithfield, Bermondsey, Southwark, &c., London. The Board of Health has issued its directions and regulations (consisting of thirty-one sections), and also a general letter of rules. From the latter we extract a few passages of importance:—

When the disease has actually broken out in any locality, then the one essential precaution is not to neglect for a single hour any degree of looseness of bowels. This symptom being commonly without pain, and so slight, that it seems to be of no consequence, leads to neglect, and this has cost the lives of thousands. Were any additional proof of this required, it would be found in the events that are now occurring at Newcastle and Gateshead; all the medical men there bear testimony that premonitory diarrhoea is all but universal, and that life depends on instant attention to this symptom.

The measure of precaution next in importance relates to the proper regulation of the diet. Great moderation, both of food and drink, is absolutely essential to safety during the epidemic period. During that of 1849, sudden and fatal attacks of the disease followed immediately on the indulgence of habits of drinking after the receipt of weekly wages.

The utmost practicable care should be taken against fatigue, which is a very powerful predisposing cause of the disease. Employers and persons engaged in laborious occupations, should endeavour, as far as possible, so to arrange the amount and time of work as to avoid physical exhaustion.

Warm clothing is of great importance. During the present epidemic in Hamburg, it has been found that incautious exposure to cold and damp has brought on an attack as rapidly as improper food or excess. This precaution against damp is rendered doubly important by the peculiarity of the present season.

At the present time, the newspapers naturally contain many specifics against cholera. Without attempting to place any value on them, we think it right to print a few. Mr. E. W. Lane (the Eastern traveller and Orientalist), has communicated the following:—

If the patient have not vomited the poisonous matter which is a characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice-water, give a table-spoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water, as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means), within a few minutes, give a wineglass of brandy with ten grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces almost immediate relief; and, within an hour, rest, perspiration, and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half-dose of the brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second half-dose was never required; but, should it be required, it may be given. No other fluid should be drunk before recovery.

To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that fifteen drops of a mixture of the spirit of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal parts, may be advantageously given three or four times during the following day.

The above quantity of brandy and capsicum is for an adult patient suffering a severe attack; in other cases, two-thirds or half of that quantity may suffice, as I have proved by experience.

Mr. George N. Epps, of Grafton-street, Bond-street, recommends the following prescription, which can be kept prepared in every house, as the most valuable at the commencement of the attack, and thus stop its progress from its first appearance:—Place one drachm of solid camphor in a fluid ounce of spirits of wine, in a clean bottle, well corked, and to be occasionally shaken until the camphor is dissolved; or half an ounce of camphor to a gill of the spirits of wine. Children three drops, adults six drops, in a wine-glass of cold water, and to be repeated every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, until relief is obtained, and then to be taken less frequently.

Mr. George Nasmyth, the well-known civil engineer, writing on the subjects, says:—

I would propose that, along with the water used for watering our streets, there should be a few pounds of chloride of lime put into each cart full of water, and in addition to this a small quantity of sulphuric acid, so as to combine with the lime and thereby set the chlorine gas free. The purifying properties of this gas are well known where fevers of the worst kind rage.

And Mr. Evans, a medical practitioner in Blackfriars-road, that attended Hicks, of Bermondsey, who died of cholera last week, strongly advises the exhibition of chloroform, which will allay irritability and quiet the nervous system; to follow this application with stimulants, brandy, warmth, &c.; and so give time for nature to rally.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince continue to enjoy the domestic privacy of their Highland Home.

On Wednesday se'nnight her Majesty drove to the Falls of the Garrawalt, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff.

On the following day her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, drove to Braemar Castle, and honoured the Braemar Gathering with their presence. Her Majesty was received by the Laird of Invercauld, at the head of the Farquharson Highlanders, Mr. James Duff and the Duff Highlanders, and Sir Charles Forbes with the Forbes Highlanders. In attendance upon the Royal party were the Hon. Mary Bute, the Earl Granville, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. Returning to Balmoral the same evening, the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff joined the Royal circle at dinner.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen and the Prince accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Count Alexander Mensdorff, drove to Corriemulzie Cottage to see the encampment of the Forbes Highlanders. Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff received her Majesty and the Prince at the Cottage and conducted them to the encampment, where Sir Charles Forbes had drawn up his men. Her Majesty walked down the line and inspected the men's tents. The Hon. Mary Bute was in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Saturday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Count Alexander Mensdorff, ascended to the summit of Lochan-y-gar. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went to the top of Ben-y-Bourd, with the younger sons of Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince Consort dined at Aberfeldie, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Monday her Majesty rode with Prince Alfred towards Birk Hall. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. In the evening the Marquis of Abercorn and Sir Edwin Landseer had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

The Earl Granville has left Balmoral. His Lordship is succeeded by Viscount Palmerston, who remains in attendance upon her Majesty.

## THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, and her consort Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, embarked at Dover on Friday, in her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, Captain Smithett, for Ostend, at which port they were landed the same afternoon. On Tuesday the *Vivid* arrived at Torquay, where she embarked her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, second daughter of the Emperor, and her consort the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, on the following day; and has since conveyed the illustrious party to Ostend. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the Emperor and widow of the late Duke de Leuchtenberg, will leave Dover in the same vessel on Monday next.

## THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Prince and Princess de Joinville, sailed from Southampton to-day (Saturday) in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *City of London*, for Lisbon, on a visit to the Queen of Portugal. From Lisbon the ex-Queen will go to Seville, to visit the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are on a tour in Germany. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale are residing at Orleans House, Twickenham, the former residence of Louis Philippe.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Somerset are at present on a visit to Lord and Lady Rokeby, at their seat, Hazlewood, Herts. Their Graces are expected in town on Saturday, and next week the family go to Badminton for the season.

The young Marquis of Lothian is understood to be about to visit India.

The coming of age of the Earl of Carnarvon, on the 4th of October, is to be celebrated at Newbury on that day, with great rejoicings.

The widowed Viscountess Melbourne is passing the season in close retirement, at Sandgate. The Count Maltzahn is at present staying with his sister.

Lord Elphinstone will sail for Bombay in November, to take the command of that Presidency.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between the Lady Elizabeth Grey Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wilton, and Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, eldest son of Lord De Ros, and Esquerry to her Majesty the Queen. The marriage will be celebrated at Heaton-hall, the seat of the Wilton family, near Manchester, on the 12th of October.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT BLACKWALL.—It may probably be new to most of your readers, as it is to me, that an ancient house in Blackwall (opposite the Artichoke Tavern) is said to have been the residence of Sebastian Cabot at one time, and at another that of Sir Walter Raleigh. Whether the tradition be true or not, the house is very curious, and worth a visit, if not worthy of being sketched and engraved to preserve its memory.—*Notes and Queries*.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.—We regret to record the death of this self-taught artist, whose pencil and graver have illustrated many of the most popular works published during the last forty years; and to whose productions the modern school of book illustrations owes much of its force and character. Samuel Williams was born in 1788, at Colchester, and in early boyhood his self-taught power of sketching and copying was remarkable. He was apprenticed to a printer at Colchester, and whilst yet a lad he etched on copper a book frontispiece—an extraordinary performance for one who had never seen the process of etching. About the same time he taught himself engraving on wood, and soon after he was promised by Mr. Crosby, the London publisher, that as soon as his apprenticeship had expired, he should draw and engrave for him a set of illustrations for a natural history; accordingly, Williams executed a series of 300 engravings. He also engraved for Mozley, Darton and Harvey, Arliss, and other publishers; his woodcuts being distinguished by strong natural feeling, and vigorous drawing. In 1819, he removed to the metropolis; in 1822, he illustrated for Whittingham's Chiswick Press an edition of "Robinson Crusoe;" and next Mrs. Trimmer's "Natural History." Wiffen's "Garciasso de la Vega;" and other works. In 1825, Mr. Williams joined William Hone, as illustrator of his "Every-day Book" and "Table-book;" and many of our readers may recollect the pen-and-ink, bright, sketchy spirit of Mr. Williams's figures in the above periodicals. Among the more expensive works illustrated by him are Howitt's "Rural Life of England," Selby's "Forest Trees"—the embellishments of which, all drawn and engraved by Samuel Williams, exhibit exquisite rural "bits," in which he, like Bewick, greatly excelled. As a painter of rustic life, two of Mr. Williams's pictures in oil, exhibited in the Royal Academy, when at Somerset-house, are marked by perfect drawing and admirable expression. Some miniatures on ivory, painted in his youthful days, are remarkable for close manipulation and correct likenesses. The last work upon which he was engaged was the "Memorials of the Martyrs." After a long and painful illness, borne with great fortitude, Mr. Williams expired on the 19th inst. (not quite six weeks after the decease of his wife), leaving four sons. As the improver of an art to which the present generation is so largely indebted for intellectual gratification, Mr. Williams's exertions are entitled to honourable mention.

VACCINATION.—On Tuesday last (20th), the names of all duly qualified medical practitioners throughout the kingdom were to be forwarded by the Superintendent Registrars to the Registrar-General.

BOARDS OF CUSTOMS AND HEALTH.—A deputation from the Commissioners of Customs—consisting of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, Vice-Chairman of Customs; Dr. M. Williams, Medical Inspector of Customs; and Mr. William Smart, Inspector of the River—attended the General Board of Health on Tuesday, at their offices, Whitehall, upon an invitation for a conference on the means of protection practicable to be given to crews and passengers on any outbreak of epidemics in the ports.

A COVEY OF ADDERS.—A few days since, as two men were stoat-hunting, near Cuckfield, Sussex, one of the dogs was heard barking at some little distance. The men, after calling the dog in vain, proceeded to the spot, and were surprised to see a great number of adders lying together. One of the men discharged both barrels of his gun at them; and, to complete their destruction, they set about them with hedge-stakes. They found they had killed 48; and two made their escape under the stem of a tree, making the extraordinary number of 50!

STRIKE OF THE CAB-DRIVERS OF GLASGOW.—We learn that the cab-drivers of this city struck on Monday for an advance of wages, and that one employer, at least, granted their demand, and in his case the men resumed work.

At Yarmouth jetty, on Thursday week, while the sea raged furiously, a ship's boat, endeavouring to land for water, was upset, and the men were engulfed in a wave some thirty feet high; when George Borrow, the well-known author of "Lavengro," and "The Bible in Spain," dashed into the surf and saved one life; and, through his instrumentality, the others were saved.—*Bury Post*.



## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**PROPOSED WELLINGTON MEMORIAL IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Monday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Sessions-house, in reference to the proposed memorial to the Duke of Wellington. It appeared from a statement made by the Mayor, that the Memorial Committee had decided to recommend the erection of a column in a suitable part of the town, surmounted by a statue of the illustrious Duke, the cost of which was estimated at £10,000. Of this sum only £5000 had been subscribed, and the object for which the meeting was held was to adopt further measures for the purpose of obtaining the remainder. Resolutions calculated to attain the desired end were proposed and carried.

**PRINCIPAL MURDER.**—At a meeting of the Liverpool Town-council on Tuesday, the Mayor (Samuel Holmes, Esq.) stated that William Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, had offered to present the town with a sum of £6000 for the erection of a building for a public library.

**HERTS REGISTRATION.**—The Registrar's Court was held at Bishop's Stortford on Monday last. The result of the day's revision was as follows: New Liberal claims, 10; Tories struck off, 13; total, 23. New Tory claims, 7; Liberals struck off, 9; total, 16. Liberal gain in all, 43.

**FESTIVITIES AT SALTBAKE.**—On Tuesday last one of the most extraordinary fairs was given in the model mill of Mr. T. Salt, alpacca manufacturer, at the above place, near Bradford, Yorkshire. About 3200 persons sat down to dinner, to commemorate the opening of this stupendous mill, the coming of age of his eldest son, and the completion of his 50th year. We shall illustrate the festivities next week.

**HASWELL RURAL FETE.**—On Friday week, the beautiful grounds of Haswell Park, the seat of Colonel Tynte, near Bridgewater, were thrown open to the members and friends of the Bridgewater Literary and Scientific Institution, who there assembled to the number of about 2000. There was also an exhibition of the Floral and Horticultural Society. A most agreeable and happy day was spent in various diversions. We shall next week illustrate the scene, and enter more fully into the pleasures and history of this delightful spot.

**THE BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL.**—Aris's Birmingham Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. J. Blount, the surgeon of the borough gaol, has resigned his appointment. Freer, the chief warder, has been dismissed by the Justices; and Cotterill, jun., one of the wardens, whose name has been frequently mentioned during the recent inquiry, died yesterday evening, after a short illness."

**THE GAOL INQUIRIES.**—Mr. Welsby, Dr. Baly, and Captain Williams, the commissioners appointed by Lord Palmerston to inquire into the abuses of the borough gaol of Birmingham, have returned to town, after concluding their inquiry, but have not yet set in their report. They proceeded on Monday to Leicester, to open a similar investigation there.

**SWARMS OF FLIES IN YORKSHIRE.**—Extraordinary swarms of small flies have filled the air in parts of Yorkshire. At Harrogate they formed a black cloud, which obscured the light for some hours. The temperature has not been so warm as to lead to the expectation of such a visitation. A scientific gentleman, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, says:—"It is not at all uncommon in the autumn months to see immense swarms of gnats, the *Culex pipiens* and *Chironomus plumosus*, ascending and descending in the air in such numbers as to appear like smoke, which have in some instances, from this circumstance, created an alarm of fire when seen near a church steeple or elevated building. What the Harrogate flies were I cannot say positively, but I suppose them to have been the above."

**WHALE CAUGHT AT KINGHORN.**—One morning last week, a whale of the bottle-nose species, sixteen feet in length, was discovered on the beach westward of Pettycur. Two adventurous subjects of King Crispin, heedless of the adage that there is "nothing like leather," left their "awl," and, rushing upon the unfortunate voyager, speedily divested him of his waterproof top-coat, which weighed nearly seven cwt., and was disposed of at a remunerative figure.

**AN ANCIENT PENSIONER.**—Died, at Fishguard, on the 12th inst., aged eighty-eight years, Mary Williams, better known as Matty Carham. On the French landing near this place in February, 1797, she was badly maltreated by one of the soldiers. Her case was represented by the late Lord Cawdor (to whom the French troops surrendered, amounting to about 1400 men) to his Majesty George III., who granted her a pension by sign manual of £40 per annum, which she has received for fifty-six years.

**WINDSOR LODGING-HOUSES.**—On Monday, the directors of the Windsor Royal Society (of which Prince Albert is the president) opened a lodging-house for unmarried workmen and labourers. There is sleeping accommodation for fifty single men. The lodgers are to be admitted by the week, on payment at the rate of 2s. per week, in advance. Side by side with this new and commodious lodging-house is another house of similar dimensions, licensed under the Public Health Act, and open for the reception of tramps.

**THE POLICE AND THEIR WAGES AT OLDHAM.**—In consequence of the constables of the borough force having issued an appeal to the public, the watch-committee have given the ten ordinary constables fourteen days' notice to quit the service, unless they consent to remain at their present wages. The committee consider the issuing of the placard as an act of insubordination, and are determined to resist any demands attempted to be enforced by such pressure.

**THE PILCHARD FISHERIES IN DEVONSHIRE.**—One day last week immense shoals of pilchards were taken by South Devon boatmen off Dawlish, one "catch" numbering not less than 100,000 fishes. At Teignmouth, on the same day, large hauls were made, and it is calculated that at no former season was the take of fish so successful. Pilchards are very fine this season, and at present realise 5s. per 1000 to the curers.

**MORMONITES AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.**—The disciples of Joe Smith were, on Tuesday evening, summarily ejected from the fashionable watering-place of Weston super-Mare, near Bristol. A "regular down-caster," accompanied by a "local," harangued a concourse of people on the beach, but they were met in crushing arguments by several clergymen and others. After patiently hearing both sides, the listeners rushed upon the impostors, and drove them completely out of the town. The affair created considerable excitement, and, but for the police and a few advocates of free discussion, serious consequences might have resulted to the Mormonites.

**HIGH PRICE OF SHEEP.**—The highest price ever got for sheep in Scotland was obtained on Thursday last, the 15th inst., at Beattock, near Moffat. The stock, which was sold by public auction, belonged to Mr. Brydson, of Moodlaw, and consisted of 140 Cheviot tups, which brought £1,785 14s.; 30 ditto tup lambs, £74 1s. 6d.; total, £1,859 15s. 6d. One of them was sold at £75, and another at £74. Twenty of them averaged £38 each.

**FIRE AT BALMORAL.**—On Friday week, one of the cottages near the new Palace at Balmoral was discovered to be on fire, and the utmost alarm for a time prevailed. A number of men were soon on the spot, the Royal family being actively engaged in efforts to extinguish the flames. When a line of men was formed to convey water to the burning pile from the river, Prince Albert at once took a position, and continued working steadily throughout, shoulder to shoulder with a sturdy Highlandman. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were also actively engaged, while Her Majesty stood by the whole time and gave such directions as she thought would tend to assuage the fire. There were five cottages joining each other, and all were burnt down; but no damage was done to the new buildings.

**IMPROVEMENT IN THE ROYAL NAVY.**—A late parliamentary return affords gratifying evidence of a progressive improvement in the conduct of the seamen in the navy. In 1848 the punishments were 1,363, and the lashes 40,545; in 1852 the punishments had fallen to 578, and the lashes to 17,671. R. Osborne, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Admiralty, in a recent communication to the National Temperance Society, remarks, that the Lords of the Admiralty "have great pleasure in stating that intemperance and punishment are both greatly diminishing in consequence of the Amended Regulations," which, as our readers may be aware, involved not only the permission to use tea instead of intoxicating liquors, but likewise the reduction of the former allowance of spirits or wine one-half, with a pecuniary compensation for this reduction; and a further compensation where the reduced allowance was also given up. These and other judicious arrangements, tending to abate the facilities for indulgence in drink, have been followed by results in which every friend of the sailor must rejoice.—*United Service Gazette* (Sept. 10th, 1853)

**TRIALS OF STEAM-SHIPS.**—The new steam-ship, belonging to the Royal West India Mail Company, the *Solent*, has been tried at the Stok's Bay mile, and was found to average the extraordinary speed of very nearly fourteen knots, or 161.48 statute miles per hour! She is a very fine vessel, of 1800 tons, and 400-horse power, and is expected to prove one of the fastest vessels of her tonnage afloat.—Another of the same company's steam-vessels, the *Camilla*, has had a similar trial, when she was found to average over eleven knots per hour. Her engines, 220-horse power, have been put into thorough repair, and her internal fittings have been altered to adapt her for passenger traffic. Her register is 550 tons, and during the trial she had 100 tons of coal on board. She is intended to run between Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Havannah, and will leave shortly for that station.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Cadiz* was also taking a trial in Stoke's Bay, having had the common screw replaced in the stead of Griffith's patent. The result attained at this trial was 11.597 knots, or one knot more than the speed gained by the last trial of Griffith's screw-propeller.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Honorary Canonries:** The Rev. R. Davies, to Gloucester Cathedral; the Rev. Sir G. Prevost, Bart. to Gloucester Cathedral; the Rev. W. Villiers, to Worcester Cathedral; the Rev. R. Davies, the Rev. C. H. Morgan, the Rev. G. Madan, to Bristol Cathedral. **Rectories:** The Rev. T. Buckley, to Sopworth, Malmesbury; the Rev. W. S. Newman, to Coryton, Devon; the Rev. T. Jones, to White Roding, Essex. **Vicarages:** The Rev. J. Bass to Omskirk, Lancashire; the Rev. H. Thompson, to Chard, Somerset; the Rev. S. H. Warner, to Houghton-in-the-Hole, Norfolk; the Rev. C. R. Rowlett, to West Thurrock (with the curacy of Purfleet); T. F. Salmon, to Walsingham. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. H. Cooper, to Stoke Priors, Herefordshire; the Rev. J. Aldous, to Trinity Church, Sheffield; the Rev. S. J. Altmann, to St. Andrew's, Islington; the Rev. C. Seaver, to St. John's, Belfast; the Rev. A. Hutton, to Highead, or Ivergill.

**MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.**—The *Cork Constitution* says:—"A gentleman at present in this city, lately returned from Hobart Town, states that he had had an interview with Smith O'Brien, at Norfolk Island, where he found him enjoying excellent health. He was living in an hotel, where he was supplied with every comfort and luxury he could desire. He had none of the appearance of a convict; he dressed in a similar style to what he did in this country. The Government allowed him a circuit of ten miles for exercise, and he had only to report himself once a month to the police authorities. The gentleman referred to was two evenings in company with Smith O'Brien, and during both interviews O'Brien avoided all reference to politics, or any subject relating thereto."

**INCOME-TAX.—CLAIMS OF EXEMPTION.**—It is very desirable that persons having claims for repayments of Income-tax by reason of their incomes being less than £150 a year, should be made aware that they must send in such claims as regards the years 1852 and 1853 to the surveyor of the districts in which they reside, or to the head office in London or Scotland, on or before the 10th of October next, and that no such claims can be received after that period. This rule applies as much to cases where claims have been established in former years as to those where claims may now be made for the first time.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The information from Vienna, to the effect that the Emperor of Austria has withdrawn from the united policy of the Western Powers on the Russo-Turkish question, has been productive of considerable heaviness in the English Stock Market; more especially as the Sultan has lately taken high grounds respecting the occupation of the Principalities. Other causes have operated seriously against the value of Consols, viz., the immense drain of bullion from the Bank to supply the Continental and Eastern demand—the certain prospect of heavy remittances being required to pay for foreign corn, and the adverse nature of the exchanges, added to the increased rates of discount. Money, however, has been tolerably abundant, and large sums have been placed in the hands of the discount houses on "call." The comparatively low value of money at Paris and Amsterdam has induced numerous holders of bills here to forward them to those cities for discount. In Lombard-street very few bills have been discounted under the minimum Bank rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Large quantities of silver have arrived from the Continent to purchase gold; and there has been an arrival of nearly 1,000,000 dollars from the West Indies, Mexico, &c. The market is now well supplied with that metal; nevertheless, as dollars have risen to an extraordinary price in China, owing to the rebellion, it will, no doubt, be speedily cleared. Notwithstanding that the exchange is against us, £40,000 has come to hand from New York; the whole of which has, however, been re-shipped to France. The imports from Australia have amounted to £280,000; and £800,000 in silver is on passage from the Gulf of Mexico. About £200,000 in gold has been forwarded to France, and £429,000, in gold and silver, to the East.

The fall in Consols this week, has been fully three quarters per cent. On Monday, the Three per Cents for Money were quoted at  $95\frac{1}{2}$ ; and for the Account,  $95\frac{1}{2}$ . India Stock was 250 to 253; and South Sea Stock, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Exchequer Bills were 7s. 6d. to 3s. discount; and India Bonds, par to 5s. prem. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday, a very limited business was doing; and the quotations were drooping. On Thursday no change took place in the rate of discount by the Bank Directors; yet Consols were heavy and lower. The Three per Cents opened at  $94\frac{1}{2}$  for Transfer, and  $94\frac{1}{2}$  to 95 for the Account. They closed at  $94\frac{1}{2}$  and  $94\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. Exchequer Bills were depressed, at 8s. to 4s. discount; whilst India Bonds were done as low as 2s. dis. to 3s. prem.

Miscellaneous Securities have sold heavily, at drooping prices. Australasia Bank Shares have been done at 76 to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North British American, 61 to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 2; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London Chartered of Australia, 16 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and Westminster, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oriental Bank Corporation, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South Australia, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 38; Union of Australia, 65 to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Australian Agricultural have marked 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Crystal Palace, 63; Ditto New, 23; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Scottish Australian Investment, 23; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 127; European Life, 203; Globe, 148; Guardian, 60 ex div. Imperial Fire, 375; ditto Life, 20; Law Life, 56; London, 31; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Rock, 83; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Commercial Dock, 140; Berlin Waterworks, 2; East London, 128; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Middlesex, 114; Canada Company's Bonds, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; City Navigation Bonds, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hudson's Bay, 224; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 39 to 38; Royal Mail Steam, 70.

There has been a very inactive market for all foreign stocks, the value of which has continued to decline. Mexican Bonds have been quoted at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spanish Deferred, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 23; the Committee's Certificates, 54 to 55 per cent; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 74 to 76; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Grenada, Deferred, 9; Portuguese Four per Cents, 44; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100 to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sardinian Five per Cent, 93 to 94 and 92; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Railway Shares have been a mere drug, and large sales have taken place at a considerable decline in price. The "calls" for the present month have materially increased. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 41 ex div.; Caledonian, 63; Chester and Holyhead, 17; East Anglian, 43; Ditto, 35; Eastern Counties, 12; East Lancashire, 66; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24; Great Northern, 73; Ditto, A Stock, 44; Ditto, B Stock, 123; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103; Great Western, 80; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div.; Ditto, Fifths, 9 ex div.; Leeds Northern, 13; London and Blackwall, 74; London and Brighton, 96; London and North-Western, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Fifths, 128; Ditto, £10 Shares, 14; Ditto, Eighth, 2; London and South-Western, 76; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 194; Midland, 57; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Norfolk, 46; North British, 27; North Staffordshire, 11; North-Western, 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 59; Scottish Central, 87; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 66; South-Eastern, 61; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 63; Ditto, Extension, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York and North Midland, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Hull and Selby, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div.; Northern and Eastern, 63; Royston and Hitchin, 143; Wear Valley, 31.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chester and Holyhead, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div.; East Anglian, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eastern Counties Six per Cent Stock, 137; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., Redeemable at Ten per Cent, pm., 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 74; Great Western, Redeemable Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, Stock 142; Londonderry and Coleraine Half Shares, 10; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Quarter Shares, 64; Ditto, New £10 Shares, 94; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 147; North British, 109 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div.; Ditto, with div., 16.

**FOREIGN.**—Great Indian Peninsula, 64; Grand Trunk of Canada, 53; Great Central of France, 83; Luxembourg, 33; Madras, 81; Northern of France, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Paris and Strasbourg, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Saubrey and Meuse, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mining Shares have been heavy, and lower. On Thursday *Agua Fria* were 16; Anglo-Californian, 4; Australian Freehold, 3; St. John, del Rey, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Copper Mines of England, 60; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 2; Mariquita, 3; Nouveau Monde, 13; Port Phillip, 4; United Mexican, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat, eastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, and in but middling condition. All kinds have commanded a brisk sale, at an advance in prices of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. Foreign wheats have moved off readily, at 3s. to 5s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes have produced a rise of from 3s. to 4s. Barley has ruled very firm, and must be quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. The malt trade has ruled brisk, at 2s. per quarter advance. Oats have produced 6d. to 1s. per quarter more money. Beans, peas, and Indian corn have risen 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Flour has continued active. Sack parcels have risen 3s. to 4s. and barrel, ditto, 1s. to 2s.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 54s. to 67s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 72s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s. to 63s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 61s.; rye, 34s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 24s. to 28s.; Kingston and Ware, 63s. to 67s.; Chevalier, 58s. to 70s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, new, 35s. to 41s.; ditto, old, 40s. to 43s.; grey peas, 30s. to 40s.; mangel, 30s. to 42s.; white, 40s. to 43s.; bolters, 42s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s. to 65s.; Suffolk, 44s. to 47s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s. to 52s. per 100 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 4s. to 5s. per sack; American, 28s. to 34s. per barrel.

**Seeds.**—For most kinds of seeds the demand is in a sluggish state, on former terms. Cakes are rather scarce.

**Linnseed.**—English, sowing, 54s. to 59s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Molterian and Odeva, 48s. to 49s.; hempseed, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; cowpeas, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 22s. to 23s. per half of ten quarters. Linnseed cakes, English, 48 lbs. to 49s.; ditto, foreign, 49s. to 51s. 6d. per ton. Rape cakes, 25s. 5s. to 25 10s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 42s. to 62s.; white ditto, 44s. to 64s. per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; of house-hold ditto, 7d. to 9d. per 4 lb. loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 56s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 7d.; beans, 41s. 3d.; peas, 39s. 6d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 52s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 35s. 1d.; beans, 41s. 3d.; peas, 37s. 1d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—The news from China has had the effect of producing more firmness in our market, and prices have an upward tendency. Common sound oolong cannot be purchased under 11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 31,415,419 lbs.; against 30,226,203 ditto to the same period in 1852.

**Sugar.**—The supplies on offer are still very moderate; nevertheless the demand is inactive, at about stationary prices. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; mild to good, 34s. 6d. to 37s.; low, 33s. 6d. to 34s.; mild to fine yellow-Bengal, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; common to mild, yellow Mauritius, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; good grainy yellow Madras, 38s. to 39s.; good grainy white, 48s. to 49s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed is firm. Refined goods are dull, at 44s. 6d. to 45s. for brown lumps, and 45s. 6d. to 46s. for low to fine granulated.

**Coffee.**—Our market has been very quiet. In prices scarcely any change has taken place.

**Rice.**—Prices are from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. higher, with an improving market.

**Provisions.**—There is less doing in Irish butter, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Foreign hams have given way 4s. per cwt. while English are offering on easier terms. Bacon is held at full currencies. Most other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

**Tallow.**—The demand continues firm, and prices are on the advance. F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 55s. to 56s. 6d.; and for the spring, 55s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt. Town tallow, 54s. not cash; rough fat, 3s. per 5 lbs.

**Oils.**—For most oils, the demand is steady, and Southern ports are held for a considerable time. Turpentine is active, and dearer. Spirits, 22 lbs. in puncheons, 22 17s.; rough, 213 per cwt.

**Spirits.**—The market for rum is active, at higher terms. Proof Leewards 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East India, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Havannah, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon. The sale for brandy is brisk, at further enhanced rates. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 8s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.; 1850 ditto, 8s. 7d. to 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; older, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 2d.; and low to middling, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy-made spirits and Geneva are again dearer.

**Hay and Straw.**—Old meadow hay, 43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; clover ditto, 24s. 5s. to 26; and straw, 11s. 6d. to 12 16s. per load.

**Coals.**—Carr's Hartley, 21s. 6d.; Tanfield-moor Rites, 20s.; Wylam, 21s.; Eden Main, 24s. 6d.; Hutton, 25s. 6d.; Stewart's, 25s. 6d.; Sidney's Hartley, 21s. 6d. per ton.

**Wool.**—About 300 packets of new wools have arrived, and been disposed of at from 28 to 31 per cwt. Picking is now becoming general. The duty is called £40,000 to £150,000.

**Yearlings** are selling as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 133s. to 150s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 140s. to 145s.; and Sussex, 115s. to 135s. per cwt.

**Wool.**—About 46,000 bales of Colonial wool have now arrived for the next auctions. The market is steady, and prices are well supported.

**Potatoes.**—The demand is steady, as follows:—Shaws, 80s. to 100s.; Regents, 115s. to 125s.; and Foreign, 100s. to 115s. per ton.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of beasts have been very extensive, yet the demand for them has ruled steady, at very full prices. Sheep have moved off slowly, on lower terms. Calves and pigs have ruled firm.

**Beef**, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 5 lbs. to sink the offals.

**Vegetable and Lard.**—About an average business has been doing, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 5 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HURBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. WINTER, Sandhurst, Kent, builder. J. COMBER, Manchester, ironmonger. R. S. FAIRY, Lendenhall-street stationer. G. J. KELSON, Bristol, apothecary. M. WOOD and J. WILKING, Openshaw, Lancaster, boiler-makers. J. B. HIGNETT, Liverpool, salt and commission agent. W. PIMLOTT, Manchester, baker. H. HUNT, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, paper-manufacturer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

## WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 21.

2nd Dragoon Guards: F. G. Powell to be Cornet, vice Stapleton; G. H. Alfrey to be Cornet, vice Bridgman.

2nd Dragoons: D. M'Neill to be Cornet, vice Widdop. 6th: N. De J. Lovell to be Cornet, vice Currie.

14th Light Dragoons: L. St. P. Gowan to be Cornet, vice Clements.

1st Grenadier: F. Fullerton to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Cameron.

42nd Foot: Captain W. Du Vernet to be Captain, vice De Morel; 60th: Second Lieutenant H. Cockburn to be First Lieutenant, vice Holloway; H. K. R. Hope to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cockburn. 67th: Captain C. C. De Morel to be Captain, vice Du Vernet. 71st: Ensign P. Bonham to be Lieutenant, vice Ord; C. J. Mounsey to be Ensign, vice Bonham. 73rd: J. M. Simpson to be Ensign, vice Vincent. 95th: G. Mylne to be Ensign, vice Platt.

1st West India Regiment: A. Carlisle to be Ensign, vice Minty. 2nd: J. R. Mansell to be Ensign, vice Lawson.

## BANKRUPTS.

MAIRY ANN, and W. THOMAS, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, and Green-street, Theobald's-road, builders. I. SHARMAN, Spalding, Lincolnshire, upholsterer. J. OKELL, Union-cour, Old Broad-street, City, and Boston, Free-la-marchant. W. MOULTON, Cambridge, Kent, cabinet-maker. W. CAMMELL, Old Brentford, Middlesex, bootmaker. H. KIRK, Portland-terrace, St. John's-wood, hay-dealer. F. W. SOUTH, Maidstone, beer-seller. W. WATSON, Talk-o-the-Hill, Staffordshire, saddler. E. B. WATT, Yoxall, Somersetshire, land surveyor. ELIZABETH AGAÏ, York, grocer. H. FAIRBANK, Richmond, Yorkshire, jeweller.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. J. THOMSON, Summerville, Kirkcaldy, farmer. R. B. NEILL, Edinburgh, merchant.

## BIRTHS.

CLANMORRIS.—On the 11th inst., at Seamount, the Lady Clannmorris, of a son.

D'O'YLEY.—On the 17th inst., at 21, Lowndes-square, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. D'O'yley, of a daughter.

GRAHAM.—On the 20th inst., at Herne-hill, Surrey, Mrs. Christopher North Graham, of a daughter.

MOORE.—On the